THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1968 — *An International Daily Newspaper* — VOL. 60, NO. 215 TWO SECTIONS — EASTERN EDITION ★ 10c

FOCUS on arts-entertainment

What's ahead . . .

The Emmy Awards at New York's Lincoln Center? It's only one of the possibilities they are mulling over in broadcast circles.

The awards, sponsored by the National Academy of TV Arts and Sciences, have been under heavy fire since this year's highly criticized telecast.

Industry professionals, anxious to avoid another broadcast fiasco, have suggested moving the awards out of the traditional and overcrowded hotel-dinner atmosphere and into public showplaces like Lincoln Center on the East Coast and the Los Angeles Music Center on the West Coast.

Other rumbles:

- That the awards will be equally divided between entertainment and news-documentary categories. (Network news departments are still smarting from being treated like stepchildren on the entertainment-oriented program.)
- That series from previous seasons will not be eligible for Emmys.
- That Emmys will not be given just because a category exists—unless the contender deserves one.
- That there will be no "repeat" Emmys.
- That the program may be cut to one hour. This year it ran on for nearly two.

TV Academy president Seymour Berns says decisions on all possible Emmy changes will come from the board of trustees on recommendation of the newly elected awards committee. It will meet within the next few weeks.

⊕

As elsewhere, youth in revolt is shaking things up behind the footlights.

When the Theatre World Festival at Nancy is next held April 18-27 it will have a new—and younger—look.

In this golden French city reminiscent of the pride and glory of Louis XIV, university drama groups traditionally compete with each other. In addition there are performances by mature professional companies.

This time the latter will be replaced by young professional companies that are engaged in dramatic experiments.

At the festival held a few months ago, students demonstrated vigorously against a drama of Paul Claudel presented to them by Jean-Louis Barrault.

Although Mr. Barrault always has been in the vanguard of advanced movements, students reacted against him as strongly as they might have against some hard-core conservative.

Festival director Jack Lang, therefore, is seeing to it that next year the professional companies at Nancy will be both young and adventurous.

Their formidable challenge: To prove they have more to offer than what they have rejected.

Trends . . .

Disneyland doesn't know how to stop growing.

This summer the park at Anaheim, Calif., has sowed $1.5 million in live entertainment. And it's already reaped a record crop of visitors.

Officials expect attendance to reach 9 million people this year, with $60 million grossed for the '68 effort.

What pleases Disney people so much is that their summer program of 500 guest stars like Vikki Carr, George Gobel, and Phyllis Diller (come to think of it, who is like Phyllis Diller?) and 300 regular entertainers is all family-style.

How and why . . .

The Tate Gallery in London is catering to complete and colorful coverage of its latest outdoor exhibition.

Mindful that Henry Moore's more monumental sculptures are best displayed in the open, the gallery is also aware that a wet summer day may discourage all but the most dedicated from walking about in the rain.

So it has placed at the entrance to the garden section of its current exhibition of the sculptor's work—the largest yet assembled—a tubful of multicolored umbrellas.

From the doorway it makes a pretty sight to look down on the striped mushrooms revolving in a solemn dance about the majestic sculptures.

If other galleries care to copy the idea, the Tate will make no charge.

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Black and Puerto Rican high school students are helping to fill a vacuum of cultural pride in New York's troubled ghettos this summer.

Conducted by a noted Negro actress-director, Vincentte Carroll, the Urban Arts Corps is introducing their contemporaries to the works of black and Puerto Rican playwrights, artists, writers, and composers.

Where to look

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The setting is surf and sun—but the purpose is potent politics

How much right, how much left?

'The red carpet at the convention hall is a calm, non-Communist orange . . .'

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach

You walk through it—the convention carnival at the hotels and in the big hall—and you fight it. The din, the antics, the holiday crowds, the blaze of lights and color, these are the way Americans do political business. But they are not the real thing.

Concentrate, you say to yourself sternly. The surprise here is that no one knows which broad path the Republican Party is going to take. Even at this late moment in the game, it can still choose modern conservatism or a progressive, reformist course.

You pass a handsome TV reporter surrounded by an admiring group in the corridor. He is solemnly interviewing a marble statue of some ancient Roman about the candidates. The statue offers, "No comment."

The second surprise, you continue doggedly, is that these 1,333 delegates probably won't and can't make the choice between moving right or left, or a mix of the two. It will be left to the presidential nominee, the "man who," unless the delegates pick an unexpected candidate. The Nixons and Rockefellers have left themselves deliberately flexible, as the text of the platform shows. They have told no one, not even the kings and emperors of the press. They could jump either way.

A delegate from upper New York State collides with your right flank. "These aren't Republicans," he is saying glumly. "They look more like Democrats."

His companion, fighting upstream through the crowd, sadly agrees: "We Republicans used to make hoopla sheepishly, awkwardly, and with becoming distaste.

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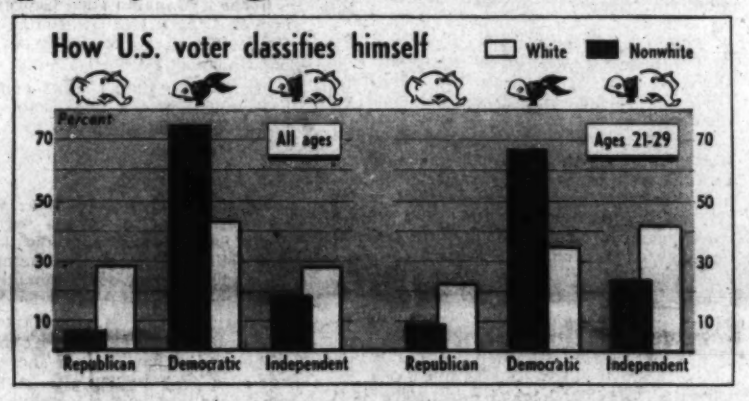
Convention inside

Platform comes up 'moderate' — Pages 3 and 4

Lindsay in the wings — Page 10

Needed: more Republicans — Page 4

Can party regain black vote?



By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach

Militant black unrest, which has blown furiously across the United States this year, barely rustles the Florida palms here at the Republican convention.

While a black storm continues to build in the urban slums of the country, this nearly all-white gathering, in platform and oratory, hews to a moderate line on civil rights, crime, urban aid, and other issues of sizzling importance to Negroes.

Observers here now are wondering whether the party has essentially surrendered much of the Negro vote in 1968. Or will the party, by its choice of presidential and vice-presidential nominees, fight to win back the thousands of Negroes who have abandoned the party in recent times?

At the convention itself, potential disgruntlement among black delegates so far has not developed to a serious extent. The strongest black intrusion into party harmony to date came in a challenge in Federal District Court here to the legality of the all-white delegations from Florida and Louisiana.

That court challenge will be thrashed out Wednesday, but it will have little bearing on the convention, according to its temporary chairman, Sen. Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts. "We expect no problems, no troubles" on seating

★ Please turn to Page 3

Czechs score

Soviets retreat from interference in face of Communist disunity

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prague

The tumult and the shouting have died away. The captains and the kings have gone home.

And the Czechoslovaks—almost unbelievingly—are aware that for the present the worst is over; that they have won a critical round in the battle for their right to preserve the reforms instituted in January without interference from Russia and its hard-line allies.

The meeting of the six Communist parties at Bratislava Saturday confirmed the live-and-let-live modus vivendi won by the Prague leaders earlier in the week.

Nothing could have demonstrated more clearly than the wordy document signed by the six after barely 2½ hours of formal debate that Bratislava was primarily an exercise to help the Russians save face over this remarkable climb-down.

Familiar line

The document contains little more than a reiteration of an old ragbag of ideological principles and foreign policy guidelines proclaimed at the most recent Warsaw Pact meetings and at the Karlovy Vary parties conference last year.

The effect of this may be to tie Prague's hands to some extent in pursuit of the more independent, more active foreign policy sought as part of the general reform movement.

The new stress on the importance of the Warsaw Pact and on the perfecting of international economic cooperation through Comecon—the East bloc's attempt at a common market—may commit the Czechoslovaks more than they might like at a time when looser relationships and especially wider economic horizons could be more advantageous to them.

The implication is that they will coordinate their policies on such questions as Germany with their East European partners.

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Associated Press Wirephoto

Communist leaders meet

Alexander Dubcek, left, Czech Communist Party chief, and Polish party leader Wladyslaw Gomulka chat as the former hosts a meeting of East European Communist parties in Bratislava.

Monitor polls Republican leaders:

Reagan preferred but Percy expected for V-P

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

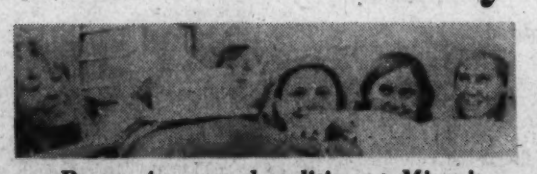
Miami Beach

Gov. Ronald Reagan is the choice of Republican leaders for the vice-presidential spot on a GOP ticket headed by Richard M. Nixon—followed closely by Sen. Charles H. Percy and Mayor John V. Lindsay.

But Senator Percy is the man these leaders think is most likely to be Richard M. Nixon's own choice for a running mate — if Mr. Nixon wins the presidential nomination. Mayor Lindsay was a close second as the likely Nixon choice.

Monitor political writers across the nation have made a final, preconvention check on attitudes of GOP leaders on the slating of the second slot. Other findings:

Mayor Lindsay and Senator Percy are rated about even as the "men who would appeal most to the big-city vote."



Pretty faces and politics at Miami

Governor Reagan received almost unanimous support as the "man who would appeal most to the conservative vote." Sen. John G Tower of Texas got a sprinkling of support.

But the most significant finding, perhaps, is that Republican leaders now are persuaded that Mr. Nixon, if nominated, will pursue a "liberal course" when selecting the man he will want to run with him in November.

Of significance, too, is the rise of Mayor Lindsay in the estimation of the leaders. In previous surveys of this kind by the Monitor, the New York Mayor's name was seldom even mentioned as a likely vice-presidential candidate.

In these earlier surveys, one just a month ago, Senator Percy and Governor Reagan were the dominant figures, being given about equal support among the leaders as the most likely vice-presidential candidate this year.

In selecting Senator Percy as Mr. Nixon's most probable choice some of the leaders made these observations:

The "constitutional issue" would probably keep Mr.

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They also serve who stand ready to be No. 2 on the ticket

2nd Cl Post Pd at Boston, Mass., and add'l offices

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Big powers seek trade answers

By John Allan May
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Both the major world powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, now are faced in their respective spheres with the clear need for a new international economic strategy, a dramatic new initiative of some kind.

For the Soviets the need is emphasized by what has happened over Czechoslovakia. For it is in its future impact on economic development within the Communist bloc, British observers say, that the Bratislava agreement will in the end prove most significant rather than on the development of free expression of opinion.

The big question: How much economic freedom can be granted to and in the Soviet's Warsaw Pact partner countries without Soviet-style communism collapsing?

For the United States the need for a new international strategy is obscured in the dust raised by the approaching presidential election. But it is there all the same.

Two questions for U.S.

There are two big questions for the U.S.:

How can the momentum of trade expansion be maintained in the west?

And how can the countries of "the third world" — the underdeveloped nation — be helped onto the bandwagon?

In Britain much opinion seems to be trending toward the idea that both questions have but a single answer—formation of a new open-ended free-trade association of advanced nations from the Atlantic to the Pacific which would adopt a concerted approach to the trading needs of the developing world.

This idea, for instance, provides the keynote to a new report published here by the Atlantic Trade study, a group that devotes its time to publicizing in particular the advantages to Britain of promoting a North Atlantic free trade area.

Political reasons seen

The report is written by David Robertson, lecturer in economics at Reading University.

It is Mr. Robertson's conclusion that the next U.S. administration will need to launch some such new dramatic trade initiative both for obvious economic and less obvious but equally pressing political reasons.

"The preoccupation of Washington with complex Asian-Pacific issues contrasts with trade policies oriented toward European-Atlantic issues," Mr. Robertson says.

"Relations with European countries have suffered somewhat and the third world has been mounting a protest against an international trading system which favors the industrial nations. Important political issues are thus raised," he adds.

Next stage suggested

He recalls that Sir Eric Wyndham White, director general of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade until his recent retirement, declared:

"The 'Kennedy round' is probably the last of the major, pure-tariff exercises." Sir Eric himself at that time suggested that the next stage "may come in establishing free trade among major international industries."

Now he too considers formation of a free-trade association between like-minded countries to be the best answer.

Certainly in West as well as East major economic initiatives in the near future would seem imperative, if only for defense and political reasons.

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Street where plants bathe

The name of this street in picturesque Strasbourg, France, is "La rue du bain aux plantes"—which might be translated, "the street where plants bathe." The city is full of flowers in the summer. Does the handcart being pushed up the street on the right carry plants being taken for a bath?

★Czechs score as Soviets retreat

Continued from Page 1

In short, they will not step out of line in recognizing the federal government in Bonn.

The new Prague government, however, has never made recognition a sine qua non of a new foreign policy. Nor has it ever shown a wish or intention to withdraw from its bloc commitments.

What it does hope for is an extended economic link with West Germany as one of the means available for modernizing its industry. It is this which now may prove more difficult—though in seeking it, Czechoslovakia is doing nothing which its critical partners themselves are not also just as deeply interested in.

Separate pathways

It was not without its irony that while the Russians were exerting their pressures on the Czechs at Cierna and accusing them of being soft toward their Western neighbor, trains from the Soviet Union were passing through the nearby border station with Russian goods destined for West Germany.

However, Czechoslovakia is not the only Comecon member impatient to liberalize the group's functioning. Nor is it the only member of the Warsaw Pact dissatisfied with that pact's present structure and methods. These internal pressures will not be snuffed out by the pious words written at Bratislava.

The whole declaration of commitment is outweighed for the Czechs by the reaffirmation of the separate, individual "roads to socialism." The Russians have been compelled to acknowledge these diversities many times—and now once again—since they first did so with President Tito in Belgrade in 1955.

Before Bratislava, the Czechs had got the last of the Russian troops brought in for the June maneuvers out of their territory. At Bratislava, they won formal recognition of their ability to protect their own frontiers. The question of other Warsaw Pact troops being stationed here is shelved.

The Russians may not accept this "no" as final. Except under radically changed international conditions, there would seem no more prospect of them bringing it about in the future than now.

The Czechs found it hard to believe that they could possibly have got off so relatively lightly, especially after the bland and unrevealing first report to the nation by President Svoboda a few hours after the Cierna meeting with the Russians.

Nation reassured

It is realized now that that first cautious report—and indeed the restraint still exhibited by the Czechoslovak party leader, Alexander Dubcek, after the Bratislava conference—was dictated by the wish not to make things difficult for the Russians.

But for 48 hours fears were widely voiced here that, despite the Czech leader's assurances, there might be secret undertakings which they had been unable to avoid. There was greatest concern over the most cherished of all the new freedoms, the freedom of the press.

Unforeseen opposition

Mr. Dubcek's principal aim in his television appearance Sunday night was to dispel anxiety that Czechoslovak sovereignty had in any way been infringed. Twice he assured his nationwide audience that no other agreements were concluded either at Cierna or Bratislava apart from what has been published.

There is no ground whatsoever for such misgivings, Mr. Dubcek said. From the start of his seven-month-old regime. Mr. Dubcek has steadily increased confidence in his frankness and sincerity. Thus he was able to confront the Russians and their allies with a trusting nation solidly behing him.

Censorship avoided

Anxieties about press censorship have also been largely removed. What has happened is that editors have been asked to exercise discretion in their treatment of issues peculiarly sensitive to the Russians. It means an end to the fierce polemics of the past weeks, though if the other side starts them up again first—as they did on this last occasion—the Czechoslovak press will not ask permission to reply.

Apart from some initial confusion when the suggestion of restraint was first made, journalists accept that the basic realities of Czechoslovakia's international position will require a prudent degree of self-censorship. It need not overeramp reasoned comment on foreign affairs; and it will entail no limits in discussion of internal affairs which (as Mr. Dubcek pointed out) now should become the nation's main preoccupation.

Still to be answered is the question of why the Russians backed down. The best answers so far are:

- That they were nonplussed from the start to find themselves confronted—for the first time in two decades of being able to treat the East Europeans as satellites—by a wholly united nation. They had expected to find divisions on which they could play —and found none.
- That they were surprised also by the volume of support which swelled up for the Czechs within the Communist world, not only from ruling rebel parties like Yugoslav and Romanian but from the vast majority of parties in the Western world.

This and realization of the kind of split they could cause in the international movement on the very eve of the world conference set for Moscow in November must have given the Russians cause to pause in their bullying of the Czechs.

In 1955 they found a scapegoat for the split with the Yugoslavs. Observers are already speculating the possibility that one will have to be found for this ill-conceived effort at interference in Prague.

U.S. birth rate plunged to record low in '67

By the Associated Press

Washington

The lowest United States birth rate in history was recorded in 1967, the Census Bureau says.

The net increase in population was 1.08 percent, lowest since 1945.

The 1967 birth rate was 17.9 births per 1,000 population, the Census Bureau said. The previous low was 18.4 in both 1933 and 1936.

Total population last Jan. 1 was estimated at 200,248,000, an increase of 2,138,000 in 12 months. The gain last year, the bureau said, resulted from 3.6 million births, offset by 1.9 million fatalities and 443,000 persons added by immigration.

The bureau reports also that as of Jan. 1 there were only 96.7 males for every 100 females. Until the 1940's, men were in the majority.

The median age of the total population was 27.7 years. In the mid-1950's, the median was 30.2 years, but the nation's youth wave is ebbing, the bureau said, as the number of births decreases.

The Negro population totaled 11.1 percent at the start of the year, up from 10.5 percent in 1960.

The news — briefly

United States . . .

Pittsburgh

The United Steelworkers Union and 11 of the nation's largest steel companies formally signed a new labor contract and then went back to more negotiations.

Both sides were trying to translate their basic agreement for production workers into an agreement for white-collar workers.

On Saturday President Johnson authorized an extension of the government boycott of steel producers who have hiked their prices to include all direct and indirect purchases by civilian agencies.

Washington

The Department of Defense did not dispute a report that the Navy recorded the sound of the missing submarine Scorpion imploding—or bursting inward—about May 21.

The atomic submarine is officially listed as lost after failing to reach the United States during a voyage across the Atlantic more than two months ago.

Princeton, N.Y.

Some 52 percent of Americans, a growing number, view the Vietnam war as the nation's most serious problem, according to the Gallup Poll.

The Gallup organization announced that the latest survey shows 10 percent more persons listed the war as the country's No. 1 problem than did on a poll taken in early May.

Miami

A hijacker, clutching a gun and accompanied by a child, ordered a charter-plane pilot to take him to Cuba or "fly until we run out of gas."

The pilot, James Vach, was released after spending three hours at Havana's airport. He flew back to Florida where the trip began as a $5 sight-seeing tour.

Sacramento, Calif.

Former Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace accepted the presidential nomination of the California state convention of his American Independent Party.

Mr. Wallace told a news conference that a dispute between two groups of his supporters was not as serious as it appeared.

York, Pa.

Street violence hit this south-central Pennsylvania city for the second straight night Sunday and sporadic trouble calls kept police and firemen on the move through the early morning hours Monday.

Meanwhile, in Racine, Wis., fire-bombing and rock-throwing involving bands of youths broke the calm here Sunday.

The vandalism was in the same south-side area hit Saturday after a fight between two Negro youths at a teen-age dance.

Washington

Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey said the United States should furnish supersonic military planes, such as Phantom jets, to Israel to offset Russian arms shipments to the Arabs.

International . . .

Brazzaville, Congo

President Massamba-Debat will form a new government in consultation with the Army, which claimed to have seized power in the former French Congo, Radio Brazzaville announced.

The radio said the President would form a new administration "in the next few hours."

Observers here said it appeared he reached some kind of agreement with left-wing Army officers who led the coup.

Madrid

Generalissimo Francisco Franco's government placed the northern Basque province of Guipuzcoa under a state of emergency for three months following increasing violence by Basque nationalist terrorists.

Authorities in the province now have the right to enter and search homes without a warrant, detain suspects indefinitely without going through normal legal channels, and "exile" inhabitants of the province to other parts of Spain.

Moscow

Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, who passed on Saturday, was a Soviet hero of World War II.

He entered the Czarist Army as a private in 1914. Later he fought on the side of the Red Guards during the civil war following the 1917 revolution.

During World War II, troops under his command won victories near Moscow, at Stalingrad, in Poland, and at Berlin. Son of a Pole, he was appointed Polish Defense Minister by Stalin in 1949. He was withdrawn when the Poles ousted the Stalinist leadership in 1965.

Beirut, Lebanon

The new Iraqi Government has pardoned all persons involved in the Kurdish rebellion in northern Iraq from 1961 to 1966, Baghdad Radio reported. It also announced it would set up a Kurdish scientific board and a Kurdish university in northern Iraq.

Saigon

Lt. Gen. Le Nguyen Khang has been replaced as commander of the Third Military Corps, surrounding Saigon, in one of the strongest political moves to date by President Nguyen Van Thieu.

General Khang is being replaced by Lt. Gen. Do Cao Tri, former Ambassador to South Korea and a close ally of President Thieu. General Khang, who has been identified closely with Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, will retain command of the 6,000-man South Vietnamese Marine Corps.

London

Commercial television broadcasters battled to keep programs on the air and faced the prospect of a nationwide commercial TV blackout.

Technicians were nearly all on strike, fired, or locked out of the studios Sunday following a week of "guerrilla" strikes.

News of Aug. 4 and 5 compiled from Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Greatest meteor shower

The greatest meteor shower on record occurred on the night of Nov. 12-13, 1833, when the Leonid meteors (which recur every 33 years) were visible from 9 p.m. to 8 a.m. The shower was seen from the Gulf of Mexico to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The estimated number of meteors was 240,000.

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Miami midroad

Republican platform moderate; Viet 'peace' strategy provided

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach

Republicans have hammered out a "moderate" document of party principles.

The hand of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York is apparent, particularly in the sections on Vietnam. De-Americanization of the conflict is stressed. Peace negotiations are given strong emphasis.

The thrust is not entirely in the dove direction. Options are left open to a new president should the peace negotiations fall through. But the "tough" approach of Gov. Ronald Reagan of California is not readily apparent.

Thus the platform should enable the Republican presidential candidate to offer himself as the "peace candidate" this fall.

Richard M. Nixon's recent report to the platform committee embraced these same principles on Vietnam. He called for a phasing down of American troops as well as the utilization of increased numbers of South Vietnamese in the conflict.

Viet middle ground

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, platform-committee chairman, said the Vietnam proviso "will come as close to satisfying any candidate we may nominate as anything we might reduce to writing."

The Republicans now are committed to a middle ground on Vietnam, somewhere between Governor Reagan and Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D) of Minnesota.

In some ways the GOP standpoints may sound a bit like the present position of the administration. But the Republicans will say they offer new leadership, "capable of thinking and acting anew, that will not be hostage to the many mistakes of the past." Therein, they feel, they will be able to offer an attractive alternative.

On the other key issue—the crisis in the cities—the Republicans again strike a moderate note:

"The Republican Party strongly advocates measures to alleviate and remove the frustrations that contribute to riots.

"We simultaneously support decisive action to quell civil disorder, relying primarily on state and local governments to deal with these conditions."

Kerner report passed up

The Rockefeller people would have liked a little more emphasis on the need for an all-out government attack on urban problems.

They asked for a specific endorsement of the Kerner commission report—with its finding that "racism" was at the root of the problem.

They wanted the platform to call for implementation of the Kerner report recommendations, together with criticism of the administration for failure to implement its own report.

However, this Rockefeller request was turned down.

The Republicans call for a "full opportunity" program, "requiring a coordinated attack on the total problem through community human-development programs."

Federal revenue sharing is advocated "to help provide the resources to develop such coordinated programs."

The Republicans look to "an expanding free-enterprise system" to provide jobs. They advocate the offering of tax credits to employers, to encourage the training of "disadvantaged citizens" who need such special assistance.

The document describes the current American climate as one of turmoil: "Tens of thousands of young men have died or been wounded in Vietnam. Many young people are losing faith in our society. Our inner cities have become centers of despair. Millions of Americans are caught in the cycle of poverty—poor education, unemployment or serious underemployment, and the inability to afford decent housing. . . ."

In providing a way out of this turmoil the committee has put down its ideology, together with specifics, on 33 legal-sized pages. To a reporter who has been reading such documents for nearly 20 years, this particular paper seems better written than usual. And perhaps briefer than others.

By John Littlewood, staff photographer

Warm welcome to Florida

It was all cheers and smiles at this rally for New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller shortly after his arrival in Miami Beach for the Republican National Convention. Accompanied by his wife, the Governor shed his jacket for some old-fashioned handshaking and autographing under Florida's balmy skies and slender palms.

*Can Republicans regain black vote?

Continued from Page 1

the delegation, Senator Brooke told the newspaper.

Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, a convention official, said that most of the talk of possible Negro dissent here appears to be only "the usual convention rumors."

Some Negroes outside the convention, however, are upset by the small black presence in the red, white, and blue-decked convention hall. Among the 1,333 delegates, a mere 26—or 1.95 percent—are black. On a nationwide basis, Negroes account for 10.5 percent of the population.

Only 14 of the 50 states have black delegates, compared with 27 at the coming Democratic parley. Particular criticism is leveled at the number of Southern states which have no regular black members, including Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

Discrimination charged

I. W. Williams, the St. Petersburg, Fla., attorney who filed the suit against Florida and Louisiana, charged that GOP leaders in those states have "consistently discriminated against Negro Republicans."

On the other hand, while Negro representation at the convention here is low, it is somewhat more than the 14 delegates who attended the San Francisco convention. The largest number of Negroes (four) came here this year from New York State, which—with 92 votes—is also the largest delegation. Washington, D.C., with a third of its nine delegates black, has the highest percentage of Negro members.

Other states with black delegates include Arkansas with two; California, one; Delaware, one; Georgia, one; Illinois, two; Indiana, one; Kansas, one; Maryland, three; Massachusetts, two; Michigan, one; Nevada, one; Ohio, one; and Pennsylvania, one. There also is a Negro from the Virgin Islands.

Black support wanes

With only this nominal increase in black delegates, and with a platform lukewarm to many Negro demands, "the party of Lincoln" so far holds little promise of recapturing its traditional Negro vote.

Although the party can claim in Senator Brooke to have put the first popularly elected Negro senator in history into office, the decline in Negro affinity to Republicanism continues.

For decades, the GOP was home to the Negro; but the great depression began to erode that black support and the Barry Goldwater debacle of 1964 created a black landslide that left few Negroes in the GOP ranks.

The final shift away from Republicanism in 1964 was dramatic. For example, certain black precincts in Atlanta had gone to Richard M. Nixon in 1960. But nominee Goldwater lost them by such margins as 3,031 to 16 and 1,748 to 7.

In black precincts of Chicago there were margins like these: Johnson, 35,016, Goldwater, 807; Johnson, 21,662, Goldwater, 304; Johnson, 27,172, Goldwater, 596.

In one New York City district it was Johnson, 17,059, Goldwater, 2,864; in another, Johnson, 25,886, Goldwater, 4,546; in still another, Johnson, 25,295, Goldwater, 933.

Opinion polls this year show that Negroes may again go overwhelmingly to the Democratic side. In July, for example, a Gallup Poll between Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D) of Minnesota and Mr. Nixon gave the Senator 66 percent of the black vote, Mr. Nixon only 16 precent. In a race between Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and Mr. Nixon, the Republicans fared even worse: 83 percent of the black vote for the Democrats, only 7 percent for the GOP.

Running mate important

If a Nixon nomination develops here as many are expecting, the possible importance of the Negro vote could show in his selection of a running mate. Among the leading possibilities: Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York City and Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois. Even Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York cannot be ruled out. Any of these could substantially strengthen the ticket in black areas.

So, of course, could the nomination of Senator Brooke. The Senator, however, first must weather the task of temporary chairman of the convention. As such, he will coincidentally preside over any possible credential fight on the floor—a coincidence which Mr. Ford calls "fortuitous" for the convention's image.

By a staff photographer

'Nixon's Navy' on the move

Sailing what supporters of former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon hoped would be smooth political waters to the presidential nomination is part of "Nixon's Navy," one of many attention-getting displays decorating Miami Beach during the Republican convention.

Initial task in naming an organization—initials!

By the Associated Press

New York

There's an art to naming organizations today. The first letters of the words in the name have to spell a word themselves. And, what's more, that word has to have a meaning relevant to the membership's activities.

The official designation for these words made of initials is "acronym," and the whole United States has gone acronym happy. From agencies on the international level such as AID—Agency for International Development—through the national VISTA—Volunteers in Service to America—the idea has filtered down to state, city, and even school groups.

In the days of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal, scores of alphabetical agencies were created, but the names were picked first and shortened later to initials that didn't spell a thing.

Lenient rules

Thus the National Labor Relations Board became NLRB, rather difficult to pronounce had anybody thought to try. The Works Progress Administration, known as WPA, which undertook to supply work for anyone who needed a job, today probably would have been called AWAKE — Arrange Work and Keep Employment.

Now there's HOPE—Health Opportunity for People Everywhere; KEEP—Kindergarten Educational Enrichment Program; and REACH — Raising Educational Aspirations of Culturally Handicapped. And there's START — Short Term Adolescent Retraining — but they're fudging a little on that one.

This build-a-word game has fairly lenient rules. Minor words don't count if the word created doesn't need them, as in PUSH — Projects Unlimited for Self-Help. But they are allowable when their initial letter helps form the word, as in CORE—Congress of Racial Equality.

Which came first?

It's hard to figure out which came first, the name or the acronym. When a refresher training course was started for registered nurses who have been out of the profession for years, was the name RECAP picked and then the designation Re-Entering the Corps of Acting Professionals thought up to go with it?

When a university set up a volunteer organization whose members spend their spare time teaching underprivileged children, did they call it Community and University Services in Education by chance and then discover with glee that the first letters spelled CAUSE? Or was it the other way around?

Explorer 38 'stretches'

By the Associated Press

Greenbelt, Md.

Explorer 38, the radio-astronomy satellite, has unfurled the last of its long arms, and all equipment is operating normally, reports the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Md. The overall length of the craft now is 900 feet, and if all goes well the antenna may be extended to 1,500 feet in two weeks.

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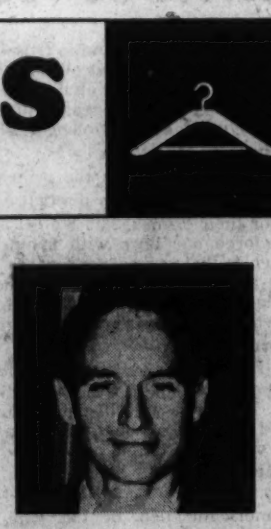

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By a staff photographer

A hit in Miami Beach

She can't vote, but Baby Sheba swings a lot of weight around the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach. The 13-year-old elephant, symbol of the Grand Old Party, arrived for the festivities in living color—she had been covered, from trunk to tail, in leftover orange Easter-egg dye, compliments of a publicity man for the Florida Citrus Commission.

★'Carpet is non-Communist orange'

Continued from Page 1

It was the Democrats who flung themselves into it. I do believe we're losing our grip," he lamented, "We're coming to like it. . . ." His voice trailed off.

Logic, you say to yourself, what's the logic of the real situation here?

An answer disentangles itself slowly. You are pushing back through a vision of disordered unreality. The first tip-off will be the choice for vice-president, to the left or the right of the chosen man. The second will come with the acceptance speech. Then we will know.

A Rockefeller girl with a rock-and-roll look says impishly to the crowd, "This way to McCarthy headquarters!" Three delegates come by with Hawaiian sports shirts. You recall that back in Boston, a black chesterfield overcoat with a velvet collar was the mark of a true politician.

A reporter hails you. "The platform," he pontificates before you ask, no doubt rehearsing his story, "is mostly stolen from the Democrats. Pretty soon we don't know which party is which again."

Surprise meeting in '60

You lurch on. That's right, you say to yourself, welcoming a little help for your own rehearsal. Remember how moderate these two, Nixon and Rockefeller, really are. Just before the convention in 1960, they had their secret surprise meeting in the New York Governor's apartment. They buried their differences and took the convention by hurricane surprise with a joint agreement on policy. They are both moderates, despite their differences, capable of being more or less so but still civilized and moderate.

"And so Governor Rhodes goes out to play golf, see, with Governor Agnew. Object: hanky-panky." It's two men with flowered jackets. "And what happens?" CBS chases Rhodes all down the fairway, and then it pours, and they both get soaked on the 6th and quit."

The other said: "What was the score at the 6th?"

"It's classified."

Your uncontrollable eye tells you that the red carpet at the convention hall is a calm, non-Communist orange. A political decision? You recall that the long, brilliant of hibiscus trees just outside the hall vibrated with blossoms of brightest red. A nonpolitical fact.

You pass a bas relief on the wall labeled, "The arts." A muse is holding two masques, one of comedy and the other of tragedy. Appropriately to Miami, tragedy's face is in behind, outranked. An augury?

Gestures practiced

Over in a quiet, deserted corner a man is practicing oratorial gestures all by himself, rejecting some, repeating others. His mouth articulates noiseless, powerful points. You feel logic slipping away from you, and deadline time is approaching.

"It's for sure." A wisp of conversation rises over the genial tumult. "Nixon trembles and slows and loses his momentum on the first," says an eager voice. "The votes won't go to Rocky; he's an outsider. Reagan simply hasn't enough. It's a dark horse, I tell you, a dark horse."

It is two young boys from goodness knows where. "It's going to be exciting!" says the other.

Wisdom from the young? Suppose it is a dark horse, invalidating what you have written? You are losing your grip.

You make a superhuman effort. You have had some experience and have talked to a lot of people. There must be some central theme, some big idea, to pull all this together. A sudden, purposeful, rush of people led by a cheer leader of sorts comes charging by, and you are swept hopelessly toward the rear of the hall and out the door. Something big is going to happen. Once outside they chant slogans in unison at the behest of their leader.

As suddenly the group disbands. It was a rehearsal. That is it, you say. This is all a rehearsal in these first days. Give us a nominee. Let him pick a vice-president and make his speech. Then we will know what kind of compromise, how much right and how much left, or what mixture of the two.

You fight your way back to the press benches and your typewriter.

New coalition?

There aren't enough Republicans to win election without help

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Miami Beach

Republicans assemble here with the best chance of victory since 1952.

Polls and pundits indicate an extraordinarily fluid national situation.

On the platform written here and the candidate picked here the result may turn.

Republicans have held the White House only 8 of the past 35 years. Only 27 percent of voters presently call themselves Republicans as compared to 46 percent Democrats.

But a changing and churning political climate, many think — an unpopular war and disorder in the streets—may raise the Republicans back to majority status. It might even create a permanent new coalition in United States politics.

Republicans now hold 26 of the 50 state governorships, the natural staging areas for party success. These include the two most populous states.

Republicans will capture the House if they net 31 more seats—a not impossible number following gain of 47 seats two years ago.

Nevertheless, Republicans have a lot of catching up to do, as leaders acknowledge in self-criticism.

America has changed vastly since the days of GOP ascendancy. As philosopher Jacques Barzun says, contemporary United States is "descended from the last tidal wave of immigration that began in 1880."

Democrats, argues political scientist Seymour M. Lipset, have accommodated themselves to this, but Republicans still cling to the Old America of small town and rural areas, "white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant."

Leonard W. Hall, a respected former GOP national chairman, notes that in 1960 and 1964 Republicans lost "75 percent of the Roman Catholic vote, 80 percent of the Jewish vote, and from 75 to 96 percent of the Negro vote."

Present GOP chairman Ray Bliss shortly after taking office said, "We are excluding from our party the Americans we need most." He added, "We have lost the support of many so-called minority groups and many from the ranks of labor."

What is the image of the average Republican?

● Clinton Rossiter, political scientist: "The Republicans [are] a party of the North, the country, suburbia, the rich, the middle class, the business community, the good-luck farmers, the old stock, the middle-aged, and the college graduates." He sees "the perfect demographic Republican as a well-to-do, middle-aged, salaried, Protestant, seventh-generation, top management executive named Hoover, with a college degree and a lovely home in Scarsdale. . . ."

● Paul T. David (Brookings): "Cumulatively those elections [1928-1936] reshaped the cleavage lines . . . with the Republican Party becoming more clearly defined as representing the white-collar proprietary, professional, and upper income classes. . . ."

● Sir Denis W. Brogan (Oxford historian): "All polls tell much the same story: the more prosperous, the better educated, the more completely 'assimilated' groups are, outside the South, more solidly Republican than ever" (1954).

Wider appeal urged

Political styles change: The Republican classic philosophy of federal decentralization, states' rights, sound currency, private initiative, and free enterprise may be coming back into fashion.

But spokesmen within the party are the first to note that the GOP should widen its appeal.

"The election of 1960 was lost by Republicans in the relatively few big cities of the nation," the Republican National Committee declared in a study of February, 1964. Chairman William E. Miller stressed "the vital importance of the big-city vote."

In a frank analysis of the eyelash defeat of Mr. Nixon, the GOP national research staff, April, 1961, made a second study: „The greatest Republican falloff was in the metropolitan areas—both in the big cities and their suburbs." It noted "a decline in the Negro vote."

The party's national committee rejoiced over the gain of 47 House seats in 1966. In a statistical study it reported:

"The balance of political power in the nation's major metropolitan areas has swung sharply in the direction of the suburbs in the past four years."

Negro vote watched

It noted without comment a disappointing Negro vote for Republicans, expressed as follows in percentages:

GOP Negro vote

1952—21 percent (Eisenhower)
1956—39 percent (Eisenhower)
1960—32 percent (Nixon)
1964— 6 percent (Goldwater)
1968— ?

The Senate Republican policy committee in still another survey "Where the Votes Are" (1966) said the key to victory is the metropolitan areas. Negroes have the potential for controlling "8 out of America's 10 biggest cities" within a generation, it reported.

This convention has made Sen. Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts, a Negro, one of the major speakers.

On the other hand, Congressional Quarterly finds that of the 1,333 Republican delegates here, only 26 are Negroes, or 2 percent. This is up from 14 at the 1964 Goldwater convention. In addition there are 52 Negro alternate delegates.

The Negro delegate percentage at the Democratic convention, CQ reports, is 4.7 percent. (Negroes are 10.5 percent of U.S. population.)

Republicans have broadened their appeal, however, and with a little success would probably broaden it more.

The long-eclipsed party needs national office, many feel, to widen its view.

Since Franklin D. Roosevelt the GOP organization has been controlled largely by Republican congressmen with seats safe enough to survive recurrent Democratic landslides. Sometimes they seemed to lose touch with the urban masses, with the big-city businessmen and bankers who have a world outlook. Republican governors have been an invigorating new influence.

Ancient struggle resumes

What all this boils down to is that the Republicans can't win if they depend on registered "Republicans." There aren't enough of them.

So every four years there is a struggle between ideologists and pragmatists. The former want to stick to the party line, win or lose. The latter say, "Let's make concessions and win." Ideologists nominated Barry Goldwater in 1964 and were beaten 52 to 486. Here at Miami Beach the ancient struggle is visible again.

Nevertheless, the party has elected only General Eisenhower in the past 36 years and controlled Congress only 4 years.

General Eisenhower tried to reconstitute the party but failed to do so.

Now the situation has changed. Unrest and estrangement among voters might put the Republicans in power again and make them once more the majority party.

Brennan sees shift to justice

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia

Associate Justice William J. Brennan Jr., responding to Supreme Court critics, said here "law is coming alive as a living process responsive to changing human needs."

Mr. Justice Brennan, in remarks prepared for the 91st annual American Bar Association convention Aug. 4, said flatly "the shift is to justice and away from finespun technicalities and abstract rules."

"We are at the beginning not the end of the struggle," Mr. Justice Brennan insisted.

This was a posture similar to that taken by Associate Justice Abe Fortas, a colleague on the nation's highest tribunal whose elevation to chief justice now is under intense attack in the United States Senate.

Mr. Justice Brennan added: "Society's overriding concern today is with providing freedom and equality of rights and opportunities, in a realistic and not merely formal sense, to all the people of this nation.

"Justice, equal and practical, to the poor, to the members of minority groups, to the criminally accused, to the displaced persons of the technological revolution, to alienated youth, to the urban masses, to the unrepresented consumers, to all, in short, who do not partake of the abundance of American life."

It is this thinking and opinions that have developed from it that have raised the storm of protest from the court's critics.

Sultan crowned

By Reuters

Brunei Town, Brunei

The 22-year-old Sultan of Brunei, Hassanal Bolkia, was crowned in a simple ceromony here.

The young ruler of Brunei's 120,000 people was crowned by his father, who abdicated in November to take up a more active private and political life.

Platform at a glance: war, budget, taxes, urban woes

By the Associated Press

Miami Beach

The platform proposed to the Republican National Convention calls for the phasing out of United States involvement in the Vietnam war and negotiations to end the conflict that are not camouflaged surrender.

Other proposals:

- Move against blight in cities with programs emphasizing private ownership and participation of industry.
- No toleration of riot violence and an all-out fight on organized crime, but also attention to the causes of rioting and crime.
- Limit the number of years a young man is subject to draft; encourage the states to reduce the voting age; help education at all levels.
- Strive to reduce budget deficits and reduce taxes when military needs decline.
- Use foreign aid more selectively, limit trade with Communist countries, help Israel with arms shipments, and avoid making the United States a world policeman.

Textual highlights of the 1968 Republican platform are:

Preamble—

Today, we are in turmoil. Tens of thousands of young men have died or been wounded in Vietnam. Many young people are losing faith in our society. Our inner cities have become centers of despair. . . . Inflation has eroded confidence in the dollar. . . . America urgently needs new leadership . . .

The GOP pledge—

Let the people know our commitment to provide the dynamic leadership which they rightly expect of this party—the party not of empty promises, but of performance—the party not of wastefulness, but of responsibility—the party not of war, but the party whose administrations have been characterized by peace—the Republican Party

The cities—

The Republican Party strongly advocates measures to alleviate and remove the frustrations that contribute to riots. We simultaneously support decisive action to quell civil disorder, relying primarily on state and local governments to deal with these conditions. . . . We will not tolerate violence!

Crime—

We must reestablish the principle that men are accountable for what they do, that criminals are responsible for their crimes. . . . We call on public officials . . . to enforce our laws with firmness and fairness. We recognize that respect for law and order flows naturally from a just society; while demanding protection of the public peace and safety, we pledge a relentless attack on economic and social injustice in every form

Foreign policy—

We do not intend to conduct foreign policy in such manner as to make the United States a world policeman. However, we will not condone aggression, or so-called "wars of national liberation," or naïvely discount the continuing threats of Moscow and Peking.

Vietnam—

We pledge . . . a strategy permitting a progressive de-Americanization of the war, both military and civilian. . . . We will pursue a course that will enable and induce the South Vietnamese to assume increasing responsibility. . . We pledge a program for peace in Vietnam—neither peace at any price nor a camouflaged surrender of legitimate United States or allied interests—but a positive program that will offer fair and equitable settlement to all, based on the principle of self-determination, our national interests, and the cause of long-range world peace.

We will sincerely and vigorously pursue peace negotiations as long as they offer any reasonable prospect for a just peace.

Youth—

Our youth today are endowed with greater knowledge and maturity than any such generation of the past. Their political restlessness reflects their urgent hope to achieve a meaningful participation in public affairs. . . . We believe that lower age groups should be accorded the right to vote. . . . We will reduce . . . the number of years during which a young man can be considered for the draft.

Gun control—

We pledge an all-out, federal-state-local crusade against crime, including enactment of legislation to control indiscriminate availability of firearms, safeguarding the right of responsible citizens to collect, own, and use firearms for legitimate purposes, retaining primary responsibility at the state level with such federal laws as necessary to better enable the states to meet their responsibilities.

Schools—

To treat the special problems of children from impoverished families, we advocate expanded, better programs for preschool children. Where state conditions prevent use of funds for nonpublic-school children, a public agency should be designated to administer federal funds.

College—

We continue to favor tax credits for those burdened with the costs of higher education, and also tax deductions to encourage savings for this purpose.

Job training—

A complete overhaul of the nation's job programs is urgent. There are some 70 federally funded job-training programs, with some cities having as many as 30 operating side by side. Some of these programs are ineffective and should be eliminated. . . . For youths unable to obtain job skills training in technical institutes, we propose an industry youth program, coupled with a flexible approach to minimum-wage laws for young entry-level workers during their training periods.

Poverty—

Welfare and poverty programs will be basically revised to liberate the poor from the debilitating dependence which erodes self-respect and discourages family unity and responsibility. We will modify the rigid welfare requirements that stifle work motivation and support locally operated children's day-care centers to free the parents to accept work.

Health—

We pledge to encourage the broadening of private health-insurance plans, many of which cover hospital care only. . . . We will be diligent in protecting the traditional patient-doctor relationship and the integrity of the medical practitioner.

The elderly—

We will strengthen the social security system and provide automatic cost-of-living adjustments . . . an increase in earnings permitted to social security recipients without loss of benefits . . . and an increase in benefits to widows will also be provided.

Inflation—

Under the Johnson-Humphrey administration we have had economic mismanagement of the highest order. Inflation robs our pay checks at a present rate of 4½ percent per year. New Republican leadership can and will restore fiscal integrity and sound monetary policies, encourage sustained economic vitality, and avoid such economic distortions as wage and price controls.

Labor—

The 40-hour week adopted 30 years ago needs reexamination to determine whether or not a shorter work week, without loss of wages, would produce more jobs, increase productivity, and stabilize prices. . . . We will bar government-coerced strike settlements that cynically disregard the public interest and accelerate inflation. . . . Effective methods for dealing with labor disputes involving the national interest must be developed.

Transportation—

The nation's air-transport system performs excellently, but under increasingly adverse conditions. Airways and airport congestion have become acute. New and additional equipment, modern facilities including the use of computers, and additional personnel must be provided without further delay.

Agriculture—

We pledge farm policies and programs which will enable producers to receive fair prices in relation to the prices they must pay for other products.

Jordan asks UN talks on new Mideast clash

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Middle East political temperatures reached boiling point last weekend with heavy Israeli air attacks on Jordan.

For nearly four hours Aug. 4, Israeli jets bombed, strafed, and rocketed two large advance training areas of Arab fedayeen (guerrillas) south and west of the town of Salt, 18 miles northwest of Amman.

Jordan asked for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council.

Gen. Haim Bar Lev, Israeli chief of staff, stated on Israel radio that guerrilla bases were destroyed and at least 40 guerrillas killed. He said the attack was a reprisal for 98 guerrilla actions in Israeli-held territory during July.

Official Jordan figures Aug. 5 said 23 civilians and 5 military personnel were killed and 76 civilians and 6 military personnel injured.

Amman said one attacking Israeli Skyhawk jet was downed. Israel denied this.

Simultaneously Jordan and Israeli tanks and artillery dueled along a 20-mile front northward from the Allenby Bridge across the Jordan River. A Jordan military spokesman said two Israeli tanks and one artillery post were destroyed.

At almost the same time Egyptian and Israeli positions exchanged fire near Ras al Ish, south of Port Said on the northern sector of the Suez Canal. Israeli gunners fired at Egyptian boats belonging to the Suez Canal authority and Egyptian positions returned the fire, Cairo Radio said.

Touma Hezzou, a Jordanian correspondent of an American television network, drove into the thick of the battle near Salt. He was slightly injured by a bomb explosion.

Mr. Hezzou telephoned to this correspondent that the guerrilla areas were those hardest hit. He reported bomb damage to the main Amman-Salt road.

"They used 500- and 1,000-pound fragmentation bombs"—the type used in the last heavy Israeli air attack on northern Jordan June 4—he added.

Farm buildings hit

He reported some farm buildings were hit outside Salt, causing civilan casualties, though the town's center was spared.

"We braked our car to avoid a bomb crater and suddenly the car seemed to catch fire," Mr. Hezzou said.

"What had happened was that we had stopped directly on a piece of burning napalm. But we did not catch fire.

"The planes came in waves of twos, fours, and sixes," he said. They were Skyhawks (recently received from the United States) and (French-made) Mystères with Mirages flying high altitude cover."

King Hussein did not risk any of Jordan's estimated 16 Hawker Hunter and 12 newly delivered American Starfighter jet interceptors. Neither were Iraqi troops and anti-aircraft units stationed considerably to the north of Salt apparently involved.

"The fedayeen dispersed and took up defensive positions in caves and behind rocks," Mr. Hezzou said.

Ambassadors summoned

"But some, probably about 25, were caught under a bridge that was hit by a bomb."

Jordanian Foreign Minister Abdel Moneim Rifai summoned ambassadors of Security Council members in Amman for a briefing. Jordan also notified other Arab governments and the Arab League.

Jordan's newspapers Aug. 5 showed bitterness over the lack of outside Arab support. Al Destour, which usually reflects official thinking, said: "Defending Jordan means defending all of the Arab nation."

Al-Difaa said, "The four-hour aggression against Jordan yesterday was not merely aimed at civilians, soldiers, and commando bases, but was meant to break the will and courage of the Jordanian people. . . ." The Arab states, it said, are challenged to "do what is possible" in facing the enemy.

Palestinian columnist Ghassan Kanafani of the pro-Egyptian Beirut newspaper Al Anwar said the raid was new evidence of Israeli failure to check the commando operations. He recalled that the Israelis resorted to air strikes after their two previous attempts to destroy the commandos on land had failed. These were in the attack on Karameh last March 22, which strengthened cooperation between King Hussein and the guerrillas and another Israeli airborne foray in the Wadi Araba, southern Jordan.

Mr. Kanafani rejected Israeli claims that the main Palestinian bases and headquarters were near Salt. He said only mobile training camps which could be swiftly moved were located there.

Mr. Kanafani is also an occasional spokesman for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, one of the guerrilla groups. It was the front which hijacked a Boeing airliner of Israeli's El Al Airlines to Algiers last July 22.

The airliner and 12 of its male Israeli passengers and crew are still held. Some observers here thought the front's camps in Jordan were attacked as partial reprisal for the hijacking.

'Boat' skims across salt marshes

By Max Hunn
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Homosassa, Fla.

Latest innovation in Florida airboat tours is a windy ride through the saltwater marshes fringing the Gulf of Mexico near this quaint little hamlet on the banks of the Homosassa River.

It's far from the usual freshwater airboat terrain, but the Florida "blow boats" operate as efficiently here as in the Everglades. Tourists who discover these little publicized tours into the Chassahowitzka wildlife refuge find them a fascinating way to see otherwise unreachable terrain.

The airboat tours are conducted by Curtis Head, veteran fishing guide, who, born and reared in the area, knows the saltwater marsh byways like a New Yorker does Times Square.

The tourist rides are a spinoff of his conventional guiding business, but his unconventional venture obviously is intriguing peripatetic American tourists.

One glance at his airboat—if you're at all familiar with the famed skimmers of the Florida Everglades—and it's obvious it's different. Instead of driving from a high seat, Mr. Head pilots his blow boat from the middle of three seats forward. He carries only two passengers on a trip.

♪ ♪ ♪

The windy thrill of an airboat ride always surprises first time riders. Mr. Head's craft is five feet wide and 16 feet long, longer than the conventional 5x12s used for Everglades frogging. It's heavier than the all-aluminum skimmers of the sawgrass country, but, powered by an 85-horsepower, ex-airplane engine, it still skims along far faster than most boats and goes where they can't.

A ride is a different view of Florida. Easing away from the Yardarm Docks at the Riverside Villas, where he bases his airboat, you nose down the Homosassa River.

Clearing the river, Mr. Head guns the motor, and the roar is deafening. Roaring ahead, you begin weaving down shallow waterways where oyster bars are only inches beneath the water's surface.

Immediately the unusual perspective is obvious. Seated so low, everything is viewed at a different angle—upward. Skidding around the bends—an airboat has no keel and you slide rather than turn abruptly—your stomach can't keep from fluttering. It's a carnival thrill ride minus the carnival. Slipping across mud bars, now and then ducking through marsh cuts, you zip down Seven Cabbage cutoff and past the Chassahowitzka River. Birds spook as you roar across the vast marsh, broken here and there by cabbage palm hammocks.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although no airboat ride is designed for bird watching, you see a variety as they scramble like jet fighters. Without binoculars you have excellent views of glossy and wood ibis, cormorants, ospreys, coots, great white and great blue herons. Birdlife naturally depends upon the time of year.

For all day trips (Mr. Head takes sightseeing parties on short runs of an hour or less, for half a day or all day) you take a lunch break at a rustic camp near the head of Blind Creek. Located in the middle of a typical cabbage palm hammock, it's an ideal shore position for a different perspective of the saltwater marshes.

You return to the Yardarm Docks via the waterways nearest the Gulf, frequently glimpsing open sea as you zip across the mouths of numerous nameless creeks. The return trip seems shorter, although it obviously isn't, and when you land, you can, indeed, say you've seen a portion of Florida few others have seen—the saltwater marshes bordering the Gulf of Mexico.

More travel stories and pictures on following pages.

Type used in Everglades
Popularity of "blow boats" grows as new areas are found for this craft specially designed to scoot across shallow water and wetlands.

Switzerland's tranquillity

Only 30 minutes from Bern, the Swiss capital, lies the Bernese Oberland where the special character of Switzerland emerges.

Here are mirror-clear lakes, snow-capped white peaks, dense forests, green-swept fields with placid cows, the storybook chalets, and rugged mountaineers whose yodeling echoes across the mountain tops.

Lake Thun is the gateway to the Oberland. This area has the tranquillity which has attracted famous people: artists, writers, and musicians. The celebrated Brahms spent many years in Thun, the largest town on the lake.

At Thun, picturesque houses, hundreds of years old, line the streets. Built in the Bernese style, they have wide eaves which extend about six feet from the buildings.

Mideast clouds

Israel calls air raid justified in view of worsening scene

By Francis Ofner
Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel

From a strictly military point of view, the Israeli air attack against armed Palestinian Arab bases near the Jordanian town of Salt on Sunday came solely as a reply to growing across-the-border sabotage raids by Arab groups.

According to Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Haim Barlev, 98 such guerrilla attacks were made during the month of July alone. Three Israelis were killed and 29 wounded in the course of these encounters, he said. Most of the raiders came from the sabotage bases near Salt, General Barlev said.

However, beyond its technical military aspect, Sunday's Israeli action is seen here also within the overall political context of the Arab-Israel conflict. The operation is viewed as an additional reflection of the steadily worsening Middle Eastern situation.

Two days before the air raid at Salt, Israel's Prime Minister Levi Eshkol warned at a meeting of his Labor Party that "the war has not yet ended." It has been continuing, he said, "in various disguises along our land borders, on the high seas, and in the air."

Sacrifices sighted

Similarly, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan stated at the military staff college last week: "We are forced to live in a state of permanent war with the Arabs, and we cannot avoid having losses in blood. This is an undesirable situation. But this is how things really are. And if we want to continue our work in the land of Israel against the wishes of the Arabs, we shall have to bear such sacrifices."

Speaking of Israel's desire for peace, General Dayan added:

"What we want from them, they are not ready to give. And what they propose to us, we cannot accept."

An important factor which has substantially contributed to the emergence of so grim an Israeli analysis has been what is termed here as persistent and determined Soviet discouragement of any Arab-Israeli peace efforts.

Since last year's war, according to Israeli estimates, the Soviet Union supplied three Middle Eastern Arab countries with military assistance valued at $1.7 billion ($200 million to Iraq, $300 million to Syria, and $1.2 billion to Egypt.)

Nasser view decried

At the same time, it is stressed here, the Soviet Union has used every opportunity in political and diplomatic fields to stimulate Arab intransigence vis-à-vis Israel. This is why the Israelis found it natural that President Nasser's recent disavowal of his Foreign Ministers moderate statements came while the Egyptian President had been talking to the Kremlin's leaders during his visit to Moscow last month.

The shock of the Israelis at President Nasser's reverting to the negative decisions of last year's Khartoum summit — no talks, no recognition, and no peace — was summed up by Foreign Minister Abba Eban, who said:

"Nasser reaffirms policies which have brought the Middle East 16 years of anguish and suffering for his people and others, instead of leading his people forward to a brighter future."

The current attempt at extending anti-Israel war activities outside the territories controlled by Israel, as manifested by Algeria's refusal to release the hijacked Israeli commercial plane, its crew, and Israeli male passengers, is an additional factor hardening the atmosphere here.

The absence so far of any effective counteraction by the United Nations and by friendly powers has only strengthened those who are convinced that the Israelis have to rely on their own actions if they are to survive.

Cooperation suspected

As to overall relations with the Jordan Kingdom, Israelis view the cross-border sabotage organizations as the most explosive factor. This is more so since these organizations are not only not resisted by Jordanian authorities but, on the contrary, are seen here as working together intimately.

Asked whether Israel should not take into consideration Jordan's internal political problems, General Barlev said:

"Every state has its political problems and finds its own solutions. However the solution which Jordan has found was inappropriate."

Actually, Sunday's raid is viewed here the problem of sabotage. It is expected only to ease the recently growing pressure of terror raids, for some time at least.

The Israeli chief of staff declined to manifest anticipation of prolonged calm in the wake of Sunday's operation, when questioned by this correspondent. He merely expressed the "hope" that the Jordanian authorities will "finally realize" that their permissiveness and support regarding anti-Israel saboteurs "might have quite unpleasant consequences."

But, General Barlev stressed, the principal aim of the action was "to inflict a substantial and unexpected blow to the terrorist organizations," and to show the saboteurs that "we can reach them wherever they are." These aims, he said, have been fully achieved. The blow they suffered on Sunday "will weaken their potential and discourage possible new members from joining the terrorist organization."

Continental Trailways Fall Foliage Tours

Here is a selection of escorted tours originating from Eastern cities, on dates when fall coloring is best. There are tours to other areas as well. Call your local Trailways Travel Bureau for literature on these tours and other ones not listed here.

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POCONO MOUNTAINS OF PENNSYLVANIA, 3 Days. Sept. 27-29; Oct. 4-6; Oct. 11-13. Departs Washington and Baltimore.

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Martha's Vineyard on a bike?

By Robert Colby Nelson
American news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

We went bicycling on Martha's Vineyard recently, with great expectations at the start and assorted misgivings at the end.

We—my wife, our 12- and 10-year-old boys, and my generally easygoing self—are not likely to rush back. This will probably be good news for the natives.

"Aha—our defenses are working," some canny islander is probably chortling as he posts another "No Trespassing" sign on his estate.

Credit also high-speed station wagons and sports roadsters on narrow roads — the beaches may be posted but the speeds are not—with guaranteeing even the steadiest cyclist a jittery ride.

Add needless discourtesy, misinformation, and some logistical bungling and even the charm of Edgartown has trouble shining through.

A dash of thoughtfulness and a few speeding tickets would probably help a lot. As for the sense a visitor gets that island residents would just as soon have the outsiders stay out, this is probably a noblesse oblige prerogative. But there must be some adjustments possible to signify a more open welcome.

♪ ♪ ♪

It all began at the Woods Hole, Mass., ferry landing parking lot. We arrived Saturday at 7:15 a.m. to make the 8 a.m. ferry. We hoped to beat the crowds.

"The lots are full, take it back four miles," barked the parking attendant.

"Is there no place to park here?" I pleaded. "We've got four bikes and packs to unload."

"Nope. Drop your stuff at the dock. Car goes four miles back up the road." Then a reassurance: "There's a shuttle bus right back." We offloaded the gear.

"If I'm not back, get on the boat," I yelled to my brood on the dock. "We certainly won't," came the voice of unity as I headed back to Falmouth in search of parking space.

7:40 a.m.—Parking lot, ho! "Is the bus here for the 8 o'clock boat?

"Heck no, fella. He's gone."

"But my family is down there on the dock with bikes and packs."

"You'll just catch the 9 o'clock boat, fella," came another bark.

There had been no forewarning of this days earlier when I called the ferry-company information office to explain our plans.

"We didn't get up at 5:45 just to dawdle on the dock," I thought, and pulled back out onto the road to Woods Hole. "There must be some place to park down there." There was, near a waterside restaurant. I looked up and sprinted for the dock. We were on board with five minutes to spare.

On the island, the lady at the bike livery

TRAVEL – RESORTS

near the Vineyard Haven dock said there were no provision stores along the route we said we were cycling. So we stocked up first thing. It added pounds to our load but we felt confidently prepared. Later, as we grumbled past snack stands and two groceries, the extra pounds suddenly weighed more.

All along the way we tried to see the ocean. But the roads are well inland and the ocean is rarely seen. Roads to the shore are, with very rare exceptions, marked private; many add: "Police take notice."

♪ ♪ ♪

The post office at Chilmark offered hope of routing to a beach, until I shared my questions with the clerk on duty.

"Could you show me where we are on my map and direct us to a nearby beach?" I asked.

"You're here," he snapped, pointing at a map on the wall which I couldn't get within six feet of.

"Could you show me on my map?" I asked again.

"You're right here — it's marked Chilmark."

"How about beaches?"

"Where're you from?"

"I beg your pardon?"

"Where are you staying?"

"We're at the American Youth Hostel in West Tisbury."

"Well, then, Menemsha is about the only beach near here where you could go."

I think I thanked him.

We really looked quite presentable—no beards, no sandals, no dangly earrings, sweetly scented—but by some other measure, we didn't seem welcome.

Menemsha is a very rocky beach. The wharves around the corner are slightly picturesque. We rode on.

The hostel that night was cordial. And the young people from Coventry, Conn., and Coventry, England, were a cheery troop.

And, next day, the ice-cold "rootin'-tootin' raspberry" punch at the roadside counter of a pretty little seven-year-old just outside Edgartown really soothed a hot morning's ride.

A Saturday book sale at the West Tisbury Library was another pleasure.

The Sunday morning parade of yachts from Edgartown Harbor to the day's races was a grand display.

At last, the state beach along the eastern shore offered accessible and refreshing surf.

It was 1:15 when we arrived back in Vineyard Haven. The 1:30 ferry was loading. Take it or wait for the late-afternoon at 4? We all just quietly and quite happily got our tickets and wheeled aboard. The crewmen — courteous at both ends of our trip — found safe spots for our cycles.

Back at Woods Hole, a kindly gentleman at the Oceanographic Institution steered our hunger away from "those exorbitant prices" at a dockside restaurant. "There's a very pleasant place in Falmouth." We were quite glad to accept his counsel.

Students to lug brighter bags

Decorative 'tote' case
New colors and styling offered

By a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back to school

Airline and bus terminals and railway stations throughout the country will take on bright hues this September.

Approximately 7 million students will be entering college for the first time and with them will be going some of the brightest, snappiest looking luggage seen in a long time.

"Students want luggage that offers them exciting, new colors and good styling," says Zoie Cheney, department manager of Lord & Taylor's in Boston. "Of course, they also want it to be practical. Price appears to be no obstacle."

The average college student needs three pieces of luggage, manufacturers agree. These include the popular tote bag for overnight use, a medium-sized bag for weekend trips, and one large piece of luggage for longer holidays.

"Soft-pack" and "hard-pack" are terms used to describe the elasticity of a piece of luggage. If it's hard-pack, the sides of the luggage won't "give." With a piece of soft-pack luggage, the student can usually squeeze in just one more item.

The main selling point in luggage is color —way out color, according to the store people. Ventura made the breakthrough several years ago when it went beyond the usual tones of gray, blue, and brown. This year the company offers "melon gold" for the first time.

"The Chief, "by Lark, has an ivory linen background with areas of yellow and red stripes. Skyway appears to be the real trend setter with its use of bright, contrasting colors. Navy is trimmed in buttercup yellow, clover green with navy, chocolate brown with beige.

♪ ♪ ♪

What should a student know before he goes to buy a piece of luggage? Gene Byrne, the manager of Filene's luggage department in Boston, points out:

- Check to see if the locks are covered for protection or are in places where they cannot be easily damaged.
- Make certain the colors and the texture of the luggage have long lasting appeal to you. Remember, you're going to be using your luggage for many years.
- Don't overpack. Most damage to luggage is from exerting too much pressure on the frame.
- Determine if there is a clear layer of vinyl protecting the luggage's color. This will prevent nicks and scratches from destroying the color.
- If you want a foot locker, two are better than one. They are easier to handle and can often be put in the back of a car.

♪ ♪ ♪

An additional point stressed by Mr. Byrne is that any detergent is excellent for restoring the original quality to synthetic materials used in luggage today. Dirt wipes off quickly and easily.

Airlines recognize that damage to luggage often comes from rough handling. The lines are more than willing to reimburse the passenger for the damage. As soon as a student picks up his luggage, he should examine it. Agents at the airlines' ticket counters will normally make an immediate cash settlement for minor damages.

If it is a major repair, the airlines will reimburse the passenger on receipt of the repair bill.

The important thing is to check with the airline before having the repair done and to inform them which flight you were on.

Luggage is an important investment and the wise student will make his choice carefully. The selection is a wide one. Be certain to do some comparative shopping before you make your decision. That way you'll have no regrets.

New U.S. map

Washington

A new, easier-to-read map of the United States has been published by the American Automobile Association.

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Riding the range

More vacationists are discovering relaxation "aboard" a horse in the great wide-open spaces of the West. The riders above are exploring areas around Las Vegas, Nev., sometimes overlooked by visitors to the lively desert metropolis.

Closeup of Maine spud

Travel editor's diary

by Lenett F. Morris

Limestone, Maine

Have you ever stopped to wonder "how come" there are so many "marbles" in a 10- or 15-pound — or even larger — bag of Maine-grown potatoes labeled U.S. No. 1?

Well, we have on many, many occasions.

Over the years it has been our good fortune to have shipped to us from our Aroostook County farmer relatives some man-sized potatoes — potatoes you couldn't wrap your hand around. Where, we asked ourselves many times, were the good sized ones in the bags labeled U.S. No. 1?

So on this brief, and all too-hurried swing through northern Maine, and visits with the Morris brothers — cousins twice or thrice removed — I discovered much to my surprise and indignation that a potato sold under the label of U.S. No. 1 isn't considered by the farmers as the best Maine produces.

They told me if I wanted to get away from a whole bunch of agate-shaped potatoes which seem to comprise more than half a 15-pound sack I should look for a bag labeled Chef's Special.

I retorted that never in all the shopping I have done for good Maine potatoes have I ever seen any bag or sack so labeled.

"Well, we've been shipping them to Boston for years." Harry told me.

When I learned the Chef's Special is a potato graded to size from 3½ to 4 inches in diameter and were so named because hotel chefs found them just to their liking I understood why the consumer like yourself never ran across them. The hotels cornered the market and probably paid a better overall price.

Any consumer seeing a label on a bag as U.S. No. 1 is, in the case of the wonderful Maine potato, misled to believe he's buying the very best this state produces.

But he is not!

Harry drove us over field roads which bounded acres and acres of his potatoes. Their dark green leaves hugged the freshly hoed rows, the rich soil pulled up like snug collars around the stems. There were Chippewas, Russetts, and Katahdins, to mention the major varieties he raises.

The Russetts, so big do they grow, are graded according to weight because of their length. They range in weight from 4 ounces to 12. Any over that size are sold in cartons containing from three to four. The Russetts have been greatly publicized—so far as I am concerned unduly so—as the Idaho potato. The one grown here in Aroostook doesn't have the reddish "jacket" as does the one grown in Idaho.

Idaho, it must be admitted, has promoted its potato much more successfully than has Maine. There never has been, I believe, a better baking potato grown than the Green Mountain. It has now all but vanished from the Maine grower's planting. It is a shame. And one wonders what a real promotion campaign for the Green Mountain as the "world's best baking potato" could have done for that almost extinct variety so far as the Aroostook grower is concerned.

Aroostook County is a great distance from the average tourist path but in late July there is no prettier sight in New England, unless it is apple-blossom time, then when the fields of potatoes burst into flower across the land. The expansive stretches of fields appear as if two giant hands had pulled across the countryside a crocheted spread of exquisite star-shaped flowers and heart-shaped petals of delicate whites and pinks. Row after row, stitched together with invisible threads, rise and fall in gentle billows, like the foam of an ocean wave breaking on a beach.

Festivals observing the height of the blooming season are held and it is worth the trip into Aroostook County, especially the Caribou, Limestone, Fort Fairfield areas, to observe this floral display of nature at its very best.

My first visit to these distant cousins, even then prominent potato farmers in Limestone, was a quarter of a century ago. I have made brief visits in the intervening years but over this span a tremendous change has come about in producing this country's finest potatoes.

From horse-drawn planters, hoes, and mechanical diggers the potato farmer today, because of shortage of labor, has had to invest thousands of dollars in machinery in order to survive.

For years potato pickers from Canada used to come into the fields and pick up the potatoes in baskets and dump them into barrels stationed along the rows. Twenty-five years ago they got about 10 cents a barrel and boarded themselves. A fast picker —provided the crop was heavy—might make from $10 to $15 a day. Each year the labor costs have gone higher and the help in short supply.

Now the Aroostook farmer has had to scrap his expensive diggers and purchase what is called a "harvester." This cumbersome looking contraption does away with the hand-picker by unearthing the potatoes, along with many stones, up an escalator. The stones, with the help of attendants, are shunted to one side while the spuds go to the other and into a large wagon, I guess you'd call it, hauled in the rear.

Sea of blooms in Aroostook

In the old days when the potatoes were picked by hand and dumped into barrels they had to be loaded onto trucks and hauled to the potato houses where they were cascaded to large storage bins. Come winter the potatoes were once again put back into barrels and hauled to distribution points.

Today the potatoes are packaged right at the grower's potato house. As of the first of July the grower's name must be placed on all the sacks or bags. So you can look for sacks with the name of Harry Morris of Limestone, Maine, and you know you are getting genuine Maine potatoes.

Harry didn't tell me this or even hint at it, but I am inclined to feel he believes Maine potatoes would have a much better reputation if the public were not led to believe a U.S. No. 1 is this state's best. For, as I pointed out, if anyone says a thing or product is No. 1 you immediately think it is the best. U.S. No. 1 potatoes can range in size from 1⅞ inches to 4 inches, but it always seems to me as I fish in that half-torn open sack I can pull out four or five potatoes in one hand, some of them so small they would fit in the snout of a teakettle, if the present generation knows what that is!

For the rest of the summer, at least, no more marble-size potatoes for us! Harry trundled out of his vast storehouse a large bag of Aroostock's best—twice as big as your first—and, although they were last year's harvest, we are going to enjoy them right down to the jacket lathered in butter and sprinkled with salt and pepper.

Yum! Yum! We can hardly wait!

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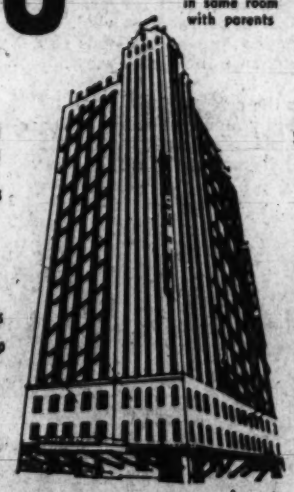

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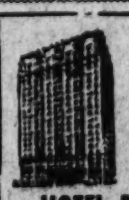

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Picnic with pelicans

The trees sheltering the lake shaded the water a deep greenish khaki. Over the slippery surface glided arrowheads of silver with a water bird at the tip of each. We leaned back under our tree and traced the leafy skyline all round a lake of light above.

Across this oval of sky a pair of mallards swerved in to land. They flashed past the tree of an island and touched down beyond the willows. They could have been the pair we had flushed by a Surrey pool the day before. We ate our sandwiches absentmindedly, trying to distinguish widgeon from pochard and garganey from teal, and to detect from which bills came the unfamiliar calls.

* * *

A coot clambered out of the water and advanced upon us behind the white shield attached to its beak. Its sleek black sides looked as wingless as a kiwi's, and it seemed to be wearing gray plastic gloves on its feet. These were striped black in the creases and steam-rollered flat onto its three long claws to form paddles.

The bird began to graze by pushing its cheek along the ground where the grass was succulent, and biting at it with the side of its beak. It came so close that we could hear the ripping sound. What a place for learning natural history! Even habitually shy wood pigeons took us for part of the scenery, swooping so near that their wings fanned our faces. If we threw crusts, would the mallards that had dropped from the sky enter into the spirit of the place and waddle out of the willows to feed? We tried it, and to our great satisfaction they did so.

However, there was one charm distinctly lacking by this waterside. An influence is felt from many lakes, where the wind-driven, boulder-shattered waters are placid at last. The beholder responds to the calm, his restlessness subsiding in depths of inner quiet, from which stillness life proceeds more tranquilly. Perhaps such an influence would have been strengthened if our lake had been sunk in a hollow among hills. This one seemed lifted up into the light where it could smile at the sun and be seen by everyone in the vicinity. And as for silence, let's face it, there was a persistent hum. All round us, faintly, soothingly, was the muted sound of traffic. We were in the heart of London.

* * *

King Henry VIII had bought these 90 acres, which surrounded a chain of ponds, in order to build a new palace on the northern side. On the west side was the tiltyard of the old palace, where jousting has now given place to the parading of the Horse Guards, for this patch of ground in St. James's Park is still the flattest for miles around.

We had read about King Charles II joining up the ponds, though leaving Duck Island in the middle. He would feed the ducks here after playing Paille Maille nearby, where Pall Mall now runs. A paille was a ball and a maille a mallet. The courts were paved with powdered cockleshells, whole shells being used on the paths in the gardens, and these were kept in repair by a Cockle Strewer. One of these paths led to a bridge over the lake, then on to the southern border of the grounds, along which King James I had made an aviary—a Birdcage Walk.

We had read about John Milton, the poet, living in Spring Gardens near the east end of the lake; and about George II's Queen Caroline of Ansbach wanting to turn this beautiful place into a private garden of the palace.

"It would only cost three crowns," Sir Robert Walpole had warned her with subtle sarcasm; and, comprehending his pun, the Queen had desisted.

So here we were, able to sit by the water while we lunched.

* * *

A group of children arrived. They were managed so busily by a slightly older sister that they had developed the knack of tuning down her wavelength to a minimum in order to receive whatever else was on the air. Big Sister shooed them off to feed the ducks, leaving a baby asleep in a pushchair under a neighboring tree, and proceeded to turn cartwheels on the grass between.

Three of these in succession brought her sprawling at our feet, so we felt some admiration should be proffered. This was graciously received and sealed with another cartwheel, in the midst of which she called, "Do you know what?"

In picking herself up she found that one of the small fry had ventured too close to the water, so it was a few moments before she could continue.

"Do you know what you can see at the end of the lake?" she repeated, on her return.

She pointed westward to where we knew an old woman used to sit in her kiosk selling milk from a tethered cow, but that was 60 years ago. No, it was not that.

"I'll tell you in a minute," the child promised, pounding away again to reassure the baby who had wakened.

* * *

Holding conversations with the young is often like walking a tightrope. One can remain on the thread if they say their piece briskly, but intercourse conducted in slowmotion is very tiresome. By the time we were treated to the next installment of this one we had forgotten the lead-up.

"Hanging upside down," announced the little girl, jumping back to join us, "you can see Buckingham Palace. And you can find the princes and princess there too, if they're looking through the right windows."

Oh well. Perhaps her remarks had been worth waiting for. They were not the kind one heard every day of the week.

"But we've got to go," she added, almost apologetically. "Because, now the baby's woken up, my brothers want to see the pelicans from the bridge."

"Pelicans?" we queried.

"Mmm," she nodded. "Just about now is the time they have their procession." And she was off.

* * *

How pleasant to be a child, imagining there were pelicans around, and royalty reflected in the water. Dreamily we watched the passers-by. We looked up at the trees and wondered how those billions of leaves would ever disperse without smothering all that lay beneath. We watched the coot disappear down a tunnel of shrubs, and the silver arrowheads in the wake of birds slide back and forth, back and forth, on the surface of khaki-green.

Suddenly, from behind the island, catching spotlights of sun, glided a procession of bright white pelicans.

To the familiar chimes of Big Ben in Parliament Square we gathered up our gloves and umbrellas and brushed each other down. It was two o'clock and we had an appointment in Piccadilly at a quarter past; otherwise we would have been tempted to see if the child's other fancy was true.

THORA ORTON

See how this candle

See how this candle flares within
the cold,
as though to warm the
overshadowed world.
Your friendship lit it, and my
heart will hold
its radiance forever, high,
unfurled

against ephemeral night. Your
friendship came
when I had need of it and struck
the spark,
and fanned it into this enduring
flame—
indeed, I have no memory of dark.

WILLIS EBERMAN

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Both pictures by courtesy of the Staff Association, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, D.C.

ACRYLIC PAINTING ON CANVAS: *By the Brazilian artist N. Seoane*

"I had a walk in the garden of miracles, which is the painting of N. Seoane. A mystical flora, it sometimes is stained glass, sometimes mosaic. A festive flora; sometimes a kaleidoscope, sometimes fireworks." So writes the Brazilian "Prince of Poets," Guilherme de Almeida. Seoane's recent exhibit in "Andres Bello" Auditorium at the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington, D.C., carries with it the essence of Brazilian nature and the jubilance of its people.

Although Seoane's works continue to be variations on the same theme, some are now done on stained glass, like the work shown below. The work shown above is acrylic on canvas. Combining graphic design with highly reflective colors which do not always follow the outlines, Mr. Seoane's flowers are stylized, reduced to geometrical shapes and arranged in perfect symmetry. The series is called "The Mysterious World of Plant Life."

N. Seoane, born in Santos, State of São Paulo, has lived in the city of São Paulo since 1940. He has exhibited in Brazilian cities since 1955 and was each year a prize winner. He has also appeared in Uruguay, Spain, New York, and Washington. He has works in the Museum of Modern Art of São Paulo, the Museum of the Foundation Alvares Penteado of the same city; and in private collections in Brazil and abroad.

LOUISA FROST TURLEY

Pacific isle

This coral circlet burns in no man's eyes.
The palm fronds flow along an empty wind.
The reef disarms the sea, the white clouds rise,
And beauty waits, unknown to map or mind.

This isle that sisters the celestial blue
Dreams on, unsought by man, yet seems to share
Something of that concern which is its due,
Some portion of the close eternal Care.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

PAINTING ON STAINED GLASS: *By N. Seoane*

Man is not alone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Being alone often brings a feeling of distress. Loneliness may come when one has lost a dear one, has left home for college or a position in a strange locality, or is unable to communicate with others.

Loneliness argues in various ways. One may think: "I am alone with no one to help me"; "I am the only one of my faith or political affiliation in this unit"; "I am the only one willing to settle this question fairly"; "I have the sole responsibility for this project."

* * *

Christian Science, which Mary Baker Eddy presented to the world through the Christian Science movement after she had discovered the laws underlying Jesus' healings, shows the individual that he can overcome loneliness, fear, and a sense of burden by perceiving the true nature of God and man.

This Science reiterates the Biblical declarations that God is Spirit and has created man in His image, and it follows through to the inevitable conclusion that man must be spiritual, possessing all Spirit's powerful qualities. Because divine Spirit is omnipresent, the human being may communicate with his Father at all times through uplifted thought, or prayer, thereby drawing on divine strength and aid and proving that even in the human realm one is never alone.

The book of Isaiah quotes God as saying (41:10), "Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness."

* * *

A feeling of distress at being alone often comes from the fear, self-pity, or false sense of responsibility that so often accompanies aloneness. All these stem from the generally accepted belief that creation is material, that man is an incomplete mortal who craves the companionship of other mortals and who sometimes is unable to cope with life's problems. When an individual learns that God controls man, His image, and directly supplies man with all good, and when a person also learns to refute the mesmeric belief that he is a mortal who lacks something, he places himself under God's control and brings fearlessness, joy, and harmony into his life.

A lesson may be learned from the prophet Elijah's experience in the wilderness. On page 597 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy defines "wilderness" thus: "Loneliness; doubt; darkness. Spontaneity of thought and idea; the vestibule in which a material sense of things disappears, and spiritual sense unfolds the great facts of existence."

* * *

Elijah clearly possessed some understanding of God and hence spiritual power for he had done many great works. But believing that he was alone in his worship of God, Elijah fearfully fled far into the wilderness of Judah.

Then God commanded him to go stand upon the mount. As the prophet obediently stood on Mount Horeb and lifted thought to Deity, God revealed His presence through the still, small voice of spiritual revelation. He also revealed that there were seven thousand loyal worshippers alive, and He designated Elisha as Elijah's companion and student. Rendered fearless by his glimpse of Spirit's allness, Elijah immediately returned to Israel and completed his great mission with confidence and strength!

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Portuguese. Twice a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Portuguese translation.]

Up all night

Unsatisfied with day, although its
dawn
was glowing, and its noon was
gay
as flourished flags, although I liked
the way
(soft and light) of evening, I would
go on
and learn to understand the ways
of night.
Let me measure stars against the
dark,
and watch the splendid moon
traverse the arc
of heaven slowly, and move out
of sight
into the yawn of morning. I am
not
the property of sunshine, nor
would I yield
to frogs and owls and creatures of
the field
the right to move from secret spot
to spot
and take possession of blackness,
insofar
as it can be possessed! Now I enter
the quiet hours time counts to
their center.
Like a traveler in a forbidden
land, I touch
with awe the motion of the velvet
air
in a world I hardly knew was
there!

HELEN HARRINGTON

O homem não está só

[*This is a Portuguese translation of "Man is not alone," appearing on this page*]

Tradução do artigo religioso publicado em inglês nesta página
[As traduções em português são publicadas quinzenalmente]

Estar só por vêzes traz um sentimento de angústia. A solidão pode vir quando perdemos um ente querido, ou quando deixamos nosso lar para irmos à escola, ou a um emprêgo em uma cidade estranha, ou ainda quando somos incapazes de nos comunicar com os outros.

A solidão argumenta de várias formas. Podemos pensar: "Sou o único de minha fé ou filiação política neste grupo"; "Sou o único a desejar que essa questão seja resolvida com justiça"; "Tenho tôda a responsabilidade nesse projeto".

* * *

A Ciência Cristã*, que Mary Baker Eddy apresentou ao mundo por meio do movimento da Ciência Cristã, após haver descoberto as leis subjacentes às curas de Jesus, mostra ao indivíduo que se pode vencer a solidão, o mêdo e um senso de opressão, ao percebermos a verdadeira natureza de Deus e do homem.

Essa Ciência reitera as declarações bíblicas de que Deus é Espírito e que criou o homem à Sua imagem, e leva à conclusão inevitável de que o homem deve ser espiritual, possuindo as poderosas qualidades do Espírito. Porque o Espírito divino é onipresente, o ser humano pode sempre se comunicar com seu Pai por meio do pensamento elevado, ou da oração, dêsse modo valendo-se da fôrça e ajuda divina, e provando que mesmo no reino humano o homem nunca está só.

O Livro de Isaías cita Deus dizendo (41:10): "Não temas, porque eu sou o teu Deus; eu te fortaleço, e te ajudo, e te sustento com a minha destra fiel."

* * *

Um sentimento de angústia ao estar só vem às vêzes do temor, da comiseração própria, de um falso senso de responsabilidade, que muitas vêzes acompanha a solidão. Tudo isso deriva de uma crença geralmente aceita de que a criação é material, de que o homem é um mortal incompleto que necessita da companhia de outros mortais e que algumas vêzes é incapaz de arrostar com os problemas da vida. Quando um indivíduo aprende que Deus governa o homem, a Sua imagem, e que diretamente supre o homem de todos os bens, e quando a pessoa aprende a refutar a crença mesmérica de que é um mortal que carece de alguma coisa, então o homem coloca-se sob o govêrno de Deus e traz para sua vida o destemor, a alegria e a harmonia.

Uma lição pode ser aprendida com a experiência do profeta Elias no deserto. Na página 597 de *Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras*, Mrs. Eddy define "deserto" da seguinte maneira: "Solidão; dúvida; trevas. Espontaneidade de pensamento e de idéia; o vestíbulo onde o sentido material das coisas desaparece, e onde o sentido espiritual revela as grandes verdades da existência."

* * *

Elias possuía claramente alguma compreensão acêrca de Deus e conseqüentemente do poder espiritual, pois fêz muitas grandes obras. Mas crendo-se só em seu culto a Deus, Elias, possuído de temor, fugiu para o deserto de Judá.

Então Deus lhe ordenou que se pusesse sôbre o monte. Como o Profeta obedientemente pôs-se de pé sôbre o Monte Horebe, e elevou o pensamento à Deidade, Deus lhe revelou Sua presença por meio do cicio tranqüilo e suave da revelação espiritual. Também revelou que sete mil adoradores estavam vivos, e designou Eliseu como companheiro e discípulo de Elias. Tornado intrépido por sua percepção de que o Espírito é tudo, Elias imediatamente retornou a Israel e completou sua grande missão com confiança e vigor.

*Christian *Sciences:* pronuncia-se — Cristian Çai'ens.

A tradução do livro-texto para o português, ou seja, "Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras" de Mary Baker Eddy, é publicada com as páginas em português confrontando as páginas em inglês. Pode ser adquirida numa Sala de Leitura da Ciência Cristã, ou escrevendo-se a Cleo W. Collins, Publishers' Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, EE. UU., 02115.

Para informações relativas a demais literatura em português sôbre a Ciência Cristã, dirija-se à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, EE. UU. 02115.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section • Tuesday, August 6, 1968

It needn't be a slum

Washington has set aside $870,000 in model-cities funds for Cambridge, Mass. Now, residents must submit a plan on how to spend it. The area is not now a slum. Its problems are still manageable. The effort here could provide a test of the whole model-cities idea.

By Scott Pecker

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Mass.

AT FIRST IT WAS UNIMAGINABLE. Could this really be one of the 75 model-cities areas selected throughout the nation by the Development of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)?

Here were three, modern, eight-story office buildings housing such prosperous outfits as the National Aeronautics and Space Agency's Electronics Research Center, Polaroid, and Keydata. The mall between was tree-lined, with benches and neat, evenly spaced lots of grass.

The federal model-cities program—now midway into its second year—was supposed to be a demonstration program aimed at improving the "total environment" of blighted areas.

Still, the small wrinkling map in my hand insisted this was the model-cities area.

The map, of course, was right, as just a glimpse across the street confirmed. There sprawled two, identically drab pre-World War II housing projects.

One was built 30 years ago. The other 27. Together they house nearly 2,000 low-income people in 61 apartments.

Children excluded

Of the 21.3 percent of the 15,000 residents in the entire model-cities area who earn less than $3,000 a year, many are located in these two housing projects and one other.

The yards between these buildings are concrete-covered, broken only by fenced-in areas for laundry and fenced-in plots of grass. But children aren't allowed on the grass. The youngest share a small "tot lot" and two water-spraying umbrellas for hot weather. In many places, benches for children or elders to sit on are nonexistent.

One woman was hanging out her laundry. "Can the model-cities program help?" I asked.

"Oh definitely," she answered. "As of now there is nothing here really for the children. And there are no other low-income apartments that allow children anywhere around. I don't know, there's something got to be done. No matter where you go, its disgusting."

It was the same talking to other project dwellers. They want better homes—where children are allowed—and more areas for their children to play in.

Rent is also a problem. That's because, as the woman continued, "They figure the amount of rent according to what you make. Some people pay only $50 a month with no children. And then some pay $39 a month with four children. Others pay over $100 a month—and all for the same four- or five-room apartment."

This woman's husband works at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He brings home $91 a week. They pay $108 a month for the four-room apartment. They have three children. Says the mother: "Children got to grow up. They need things—like food and clothes and education. If you pay such high rent there's nothing left to put away for anything. But what are you going to do? You've got to live."

Fix-up advocated

"What should the model-cities program do, then?" I asked her.

"Fix up the houses nicely — so people don't have to live in projects. Like the two-family house that was fixed up down the street. There should be more places like that for low-income families."

But even this, she admits, is no cure-all: "When houses are fixed up they can't—or don't—take people with low incomes anyway."

These private homes make up another distinct section of the area. Some are owner-occupied. Some are leased. Many are drab, rundown, and dilapidated. They are interspersed wih empty, abandoned, or burned-out stores, plus industrial plants of all shapes and sizes. Abutting this section is the third housing project.

Yet one is hesitant to label it a slum area. For side by side with paint-peeling homes and trash-littered yards are clean, well-kept houses with neatly trimmed hedges.

And along the several well-traveled streets that bisect the area, the appearance is less drab, with a greater selection of stores and better-kept homes.

But the entire area does need improvement. Moreover, walking through its streets, one senses it *can* be improved, that it is not yet a hopelessly lost ghetto. It is rather a modest, low-income neighborhood clinging — against countless pressures — to what it already has, but desiring much more. This is why it has been chosen for model-cities aid.

Prevention accented

Justin Gray, the soft-spoken but vibrant assistant to the Cambridge city manager for community development, insists that the problems in his model-cities area are manageable. Mr. Gray reasons that the Cambridge experiment will show the value of aiding an area *before* it becomes a slum rather than after it has already slid into hopelessness.

Model-cities areas often have widely divergent needs—more and better schools, homes, recreation facilities, garbage collection, jobs.

The Cambridge area needs all these things. But it also has several unique problems. For one, it faces the threat of an eight-lane expressway—the controversial Inner Belt—slicing through its heart. Many think the model-cities program here will be absolutely worthless if this highway is approved.

This neighborhood also faces—and fears—the expansion needs of MIT and industrial and office complexes which already penetrate the area.

The federal government has already reserved $870,000 (subject to federal approval of plans submitted) for the first year of the Cambridge model-cities program. And residents of this area, unlike those in the 74 other model-cities programs throughout the nation, have a dominating voice in program planning and in how the financial pie will be cut up.

Citizen role required

From the very beginning, the principle of "resident control" has been followed.

Each model-cities area is required by HUD to have a planning and executing agency known as a citizen demonstration agency—CDA. It is this agency which now is drawing up plans on how it would spend the $870,000.

The Cambridge CDA consists of 26 people. Of these, 16 are (and are required to be) model-cities-area residents. The other eight represent the school committee, housing authority, redevelopment authority, city council, city manager, academic community, business community, and social-service agencies.

"Washington doesn't think we can do it," says Mr. Gray.

By "it" he means resident control of the program. Says Mr. Gray: "I'm convinced it will work, but I think it will be torture.

"I'm convinced that the old policy of planning from city hall and paternalistic policies—used in the past—cannot work. And this is the alternative. I'm convinced it will work—even better than traditional agencies."

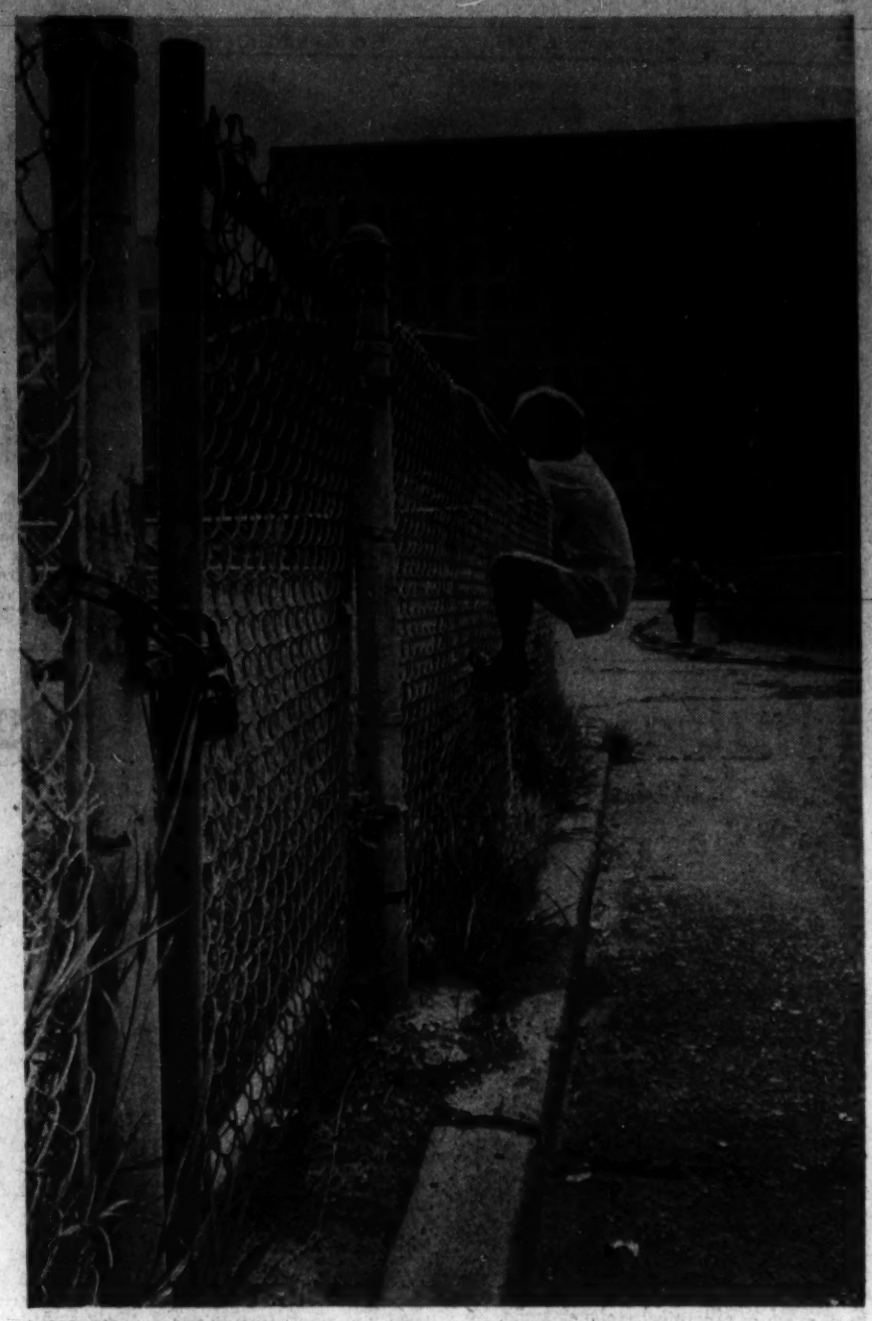
Progress sighted

If the night before—the first meeting of the resident-run CDA—was any example, Mr. Gray was right on both counts. The meeting was painfully slow. Only one of the residents knew anything about Robert's Rules of Order. It took over an hour just to decide what rules to follow—temporarily.

But this meeting and the next also showed signs of progress. The residents elected temporary officers and named committees, thus laying the groundwork for the real purpose of the CDA: planning what is needed and should be done in the area.

Mr. Gray emphasizes that the Cambridge model-cities program is an attempt to improve the total community, not just make dabbling improvements. The program is seeking to preserve this area as a low-income neighborhood while also making improvements. As Mr. Gray says:

"I don't think the answer is only in physical rehabilitation. It's also in a moral uplifting, a sense of dignity, that you have control and have something to say about your own environment."



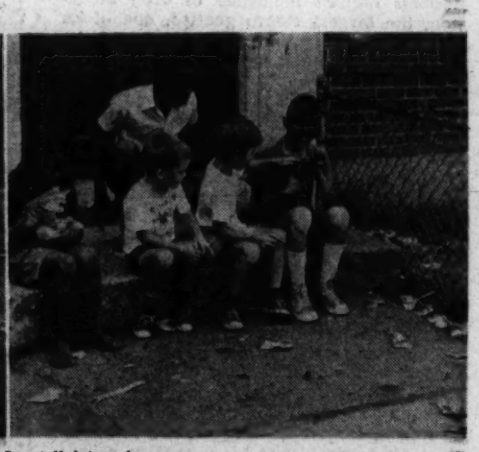
By Gordon H. Converse, chief photographer

Good fences make . . .

This part of Cambridge, Mass., is scheduled for federal model-cities aid. Green plots are fenced in, children out. In the background the bulk of an MIT building encroaches. An eight-lane highway threatens to slice through part of the area scheduled for improvement. Residents hope the aid comes through.

By a staff photographer

By Jim Hughes, staff photographer



By a staff photographer

'The answer is . . . a sense of dignity, that you . . . have something to say about your own environment'

Precious stones, grindstones, millstones—

. . . . From the bookshelf

To Abolish Children and Other Essays, by Karl Shapiro. Chicago: Quadrangle Books. $6.50.

By Janet Overmyer

"Both in verse and in prose Shapiro loves, partly out of indignation and partly out of sheer mischievousness, to tell the naked truths or half-truths or quarter-truths that will make anybody's hair stand on end; he is always crying: 'But he hasn't any clothes on!' about an emperor who is half the time surprisingly well dressed."

Although the late Randall Jarrell said this of Karl Shapiro some time ago, it might have been written expressly about this book. These nine, sometimes rambling, essays are at times clever or thought-provoking or infuriating, and at times, alas, none of these. Also included is a chapter from a novel in progress; while any chapter out of context may be unimpressive, this account of an obscene party seems particularly pointless.

The tone of this book reminds one at times of Philip Wylie's "Generation of Vipers," but while Wylie deliberately exaggerated and excoriated the faults in the American Dream to emphasize his perceptive observations, Shapiro tends to come across, especially in the lead essay, "To Abolish Children," as merely a misogynist. He makes some valid points, as when he says that the protest of the Underground (beats, hippies, university protesters) against Vietnam is largely hypocritical since they did not protest Franco, Castro, or Russia's suppression of Hungary, or when he points out that "early Beat poetry took to the drum and trumpet" because the mixture of jazz and verse, the "volume of noise, mass hypnotism, pure size, all canceled out the possibility of dialogue or even thought."

But where is the insight in such blatant accusations as, "Hardly a leader, whether president, general, public relations man, professor, publisher, or poet, can be held to be honorable in his intentions. Everywhere lies the hidden premise and the calculated betrayal, the secret and chauvinistic lie." Or consider: "It is quite natural that WASP children in posh suburbs should play Nazi, instead of Cowboy and Indian. In a child society the only authentic emotion is hate. In Hippy language Hate is spelled Love; any four-letter word will suffice."

Shapiro's solution to America's child-domination includes raising the minimum age for the obtaining of drivers' licenses to thirty or forty, setting aside a large land area with no egress for dissident children to reside in, and destroying all concepts of the adolescent, considering people only as either infants or adults.

Shapiro asserts that, "We have no Natives and no common Home Country. . . . This is a country of Runaways and Captives." Thus, the great theme of American literature is rootlessness, and this is what "gives our literature its greatness to the outside world." America is an "anti-poetic country," our one great poet being Walt Whitman. Yet, "the Poe-Whitman syndrome is the clue to the failure of our poetry . . . Poe is the death of our poetry; Whitman, the midwife of our prose."

Shapiro defends bad poetry, by which he means absurd poetry: poetry that does not depend on stock responses. He pays a tribute to Randall Jarrell: "There was a terrible conflict in his soul between his instinct for freedom and his desire for cultural asylum. This conflict gave him his style."

Shapiro wants to revive what he terms anarchism. "People must, especially in the scientifically advanced countries, act individually to weaken the power of the industrial-scientific oligarchy over their lives. We must 'lower' the Standard of Living . . . . Instead of class war and hatred as preached by the Communists or industrial-scientific competition as preached by us, to survive we must behave nonviolently and in the spirit of love."

He concludes with a 120-page discussion of his favorite authors. Sample comments: "I have always had a deep intuitional suspicion that neither Auden nor Eliot is a poet." "You don't read Byron as much as you read about him." "Every Frost poem is hand-tooled and worth the price. . . . What is missing in this great artist is passion." "For sheer dreariness and phoniness and hot air, the Bard takes all honors."

Shapiro, like Wylie, is, I would imagine, delighted to outrage his readers. But it would be a mistake to dismiss him as merely a brick-throwing show-off. As Jarrell said, he tells the naked truth as he sees it; it may not be everybody's truth, but in this conformist age (that Shapiro deplores) such writers should be valued.

Associated Press Wirephoto

Captured pilots return from Vietnam

Three United States pilots, reunited with wives and children after some seven months in North Vietnam prisons, said they believe more captured American airmen will be released. Shown at a brief news conference upon arrival in New York are, from left, Maj. and Mrs. James F. Low, Sausalito, Calif.; Capt. and Mrs. Joe V. Carpenter, Victorville, Calif.; and Maj. and Mrs. Fred N. Thompson, Taylors, S.C.

Lindsay survives in tough school

By George H. Favre
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

If five minutes of exposure under the klieg lights of the GOP Convention Hall in Miami Beach could sell anybody as a dark-horse presidential nominee, John Vliet Lindsay is as likely a product for such a quick-sell as any in the nation. It fell to him to introduce the keynote speaker Monday night.

Mayor Lindsay, of course, is not a candidate. He has said so countless times to countless newspapermen. (As did another New Yorker, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller.)

But Mayor Lindsay's close friends and supporters are less reticent. Thus, a few days back, word began to seep out of City Hall that the Mayor was secretly entertaining a one-in-a-million possibility that a standoff between Governor Rockefeller and Richard M. Nixon would put him in position to receive both their blessings.

The mayoralty of New York has never been much of a political stepping-stone. No former mayor ever became president, although Theodore Roosevelt ran for the mayor's office in 1886 (he came in third).

Springboards compared

On the other hand, the governorship of the state has launched two presidents (both Roosevelts). And several presidential candidates have used Albany as a springboard, including Alfred E. Smith, Thomas E. Dewey, and now, of course, Mr. Rockefeller.

Yet in practical terms of management, fiscal challenge, and demand for political savvy, it can be argued that Gracie Mansion offers better preparation for the White House than does the Gothic monstrosity that is the governor's home in Albany.

New York City has the largest governmental budget in the nation outside of the federal budget. In May of this year Mayor Lindsay sent the City Council an operating budget calling for a staggering $6.1 billion, plus a $926 million capital budget — $700 million more than Governor Rockefeller's and $400 million more than that of Gov. Ronald Reagan of California.

Biggest and worst

The city employs 245,000 civil servants, compared to 165,000 for the state.

To maintain law and order in its streets, the city supports a police force of more than 34,000 policemen, compared to 3,500 State Police.

A city of superlatives, it not only has the world's tallest buildings, but also the nation's highest incidence of drug addiction, the largest Negro ghettos, one of its poorest school systems, and what may be the most contentious unions representing its civil servants.

Despite this welter of dismal urban symptoms, Mayor Lindsay remains as popular with the New York citizenry of all coloration as he was the day he swept into office with a 91,000-vote margin. (It cannot go without notice nationally that in a city where registered Democrats outnumber Republicans 2.4 million to 700,000, Mayor Lindsay polled 79 percent of the ballots in November, 1965.)

Failures and successes

This continued popularity is not because his tenure to date has been an unqualified success. Some of his failures:

- Public-housing construction, lagging far behind the needs before Mr. Lindsay took over from Robert A. Wagner, has failed to move forward, despite his campaign promise to put poor people in decent homes.
- The crime rate has continued its upward spiral, here as in other cities.
- Badly needed schools, parks, hospitals, and libraries remain on the drawing boards.
- Despite reorganization of city departments into a highly centralized system, a frozen bureaucracy obstructs progress along the line.

Despite these failings, the Lindsay regime can claim several successes, some substantive, others less tangible:

- He has succeeded in consolidating nearly 50 sprawling departments, many with overlapping functions, into 10 superadministrations. While these still rest on top of the gelid bureaucratic mass, they have eliminated duplication and will save budget dollars in years to come.
- He has kept the budget in balance without borrowing, even though it has gone up $2.2 billion from when he took over in 1966. His predecessor, Mayor Wagner, had to resort to borrowing for current operating expenses. Mr. Lindsay's method: beg and berate the state Legislature into letting him raise taxes, on commuters and residents.

In addition to these achievements, Mayor Lindsay has decidedly brought a spirit of hope to this once-dispirited city. This is easier to assert than to prove. But it shines softly in the words of a Negro mother in Harlem who spied the Mayor on the street and said to her little girl:

"Nothing to worry about, honey, here's your Mayor."

In a series of hot summers, New York has kept cool, though there have been anxious moments, The last and worst was the night after the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., when Harlem was all set to blow. The Mayor was on the scene almost instantly, and there were moments when it looked as though even he could not cut the fuse on a violent explosion.

Nobody in the administration, least of all the Mayor himself, claims that he or his staff have kept New York's ghettos from going up in flames. Nobody says that conditions in the ghettos are any different, materially, than they were before his election.

'I will come back'

The intangible sense of hope that is felt when he appears in the ghetto is unquestionably linked to the simple fact that he is there.

Of all the promises John Lindsay made in his campaign, the one that meant the most to ghetto residents (and probably was least believed) was:

"I will come back. I will return again and again."

He has come back, again and again. This impresses the people of the ghetto — who feel they have long been forgotten — more than the fact that he has not been able to build a swimming pool on every block.

If sheer energy, drive, and personal example could move a city forward, Mr. Lindsay would have gotten this one in motion long ago.

In the course of a typical 18-hour day he may:

- Breakfast with his "urbanists," the collection of bright young men who head his departments.
- Meet with executive officers of corporations listed in Fortune magazine's top 500 to enroll them in the Urban Coalition, which he helped establish.
- Jockey a garbage truck to get a first-hand view of city sanitation men's particular gripes.
- Hold a press conference to announce a contract to build adventure parks in the ghetto.
- Meet with one of his urban-action task-force groups to discuss neighborhood problems in Harlem, or Bedford-Stuyvesant, or the Lower East Side.

City woes shape views

This facility for moving easily from the polish of corporate board room to the graffiti-scrawled squalor of a Harlem bar is a priceless political plus to a mayor of New York. But its redemption value at the White House is dubious.

No president of the United States would be allowed to wade, tousle-headed and shirt-sleeved, into the midst of a ghetto on the edge of civil violence.

Inevitably, Mayor Lindsay's preoccupation with the woes of his own city, and his larger involvement with urban problems nationally, have considerably shaped his views on national priorities.

Thus on the key question of Vietnam in this election year, he told the GOP platform committee that the crying needs of the American cities have been thrust aside to pay for a war "that drains our resources for the professed purpose of creating democracy in the villages of Southeast Asia, when we have not been able to make democracy work in the shadows of our own skyscrapers."

Tactical police backed

This same orientation is evident in the Mayor's views on crime in the streets. In New York, the Mayor has refused to follow the lead of other mayors who are investing in bulletproof vests, armored vehicles, barbed wire, wall-penetrating rifles, and Chemical Mace, a disabling spray, to contain riots.

"We are not going to shoot children in New York City," he says, but he does back the city's specially trained tactical police force, and has ordered that its numbers be doubled.

Mayor Lindsay has told friends repeatedly that "I have to cash in all my political credit cards to do this job."

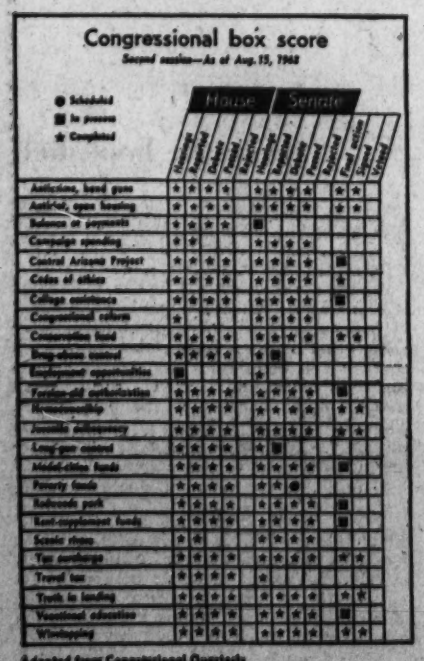
But nearly three years in office have convinced him that neither massive amounts of personal energy nor personal charm can resolve the problems of the ailing cities.

These days he no longer spends time attacking the nameless "power brokers" of the city, as he did in the early days. More and more he preaches the doctrine that the problems of the cities are the nation's problems.

He is an unblushing advocate of massive federal aid. He preaches state or federal takeover of all welfare costs for the city. He already has an experimental "negative income tax" program under way for poor families in the city.

He has laid these doctrines out before the state Legislature in Albany and before numerous congressional committees in Washington.

These efforts have only proven how ineffectual is the mayor's chair in trying to sell these programs. It would thus be difficult to believe that Mayor Lindsay has not contemplated the leverage he might acquire if they could be enunciated from the Oval Room of the White House.



Adapted from Congressional Quarterly

★Percy expected as No. 2 choice

Continued from Page 1

Nixon from choosing a running mate from New York State, Mr. Nixon's current residence.

This is the constitutional provision that would, under these circumstances, force the electors from New York to cast their votes for the president or the vice-president and not for both.

Senator Percy would provide both geographical and ideological balance for a ticket headed by Mr. Nixon.

Preference expressed

Some Southern leaders said that Mr. Nixon, himself, would provide sufficient appeal to the big-city vote. They saw a balance requiring a conservative on the ticket. Their preference: Governor Reagan.

Some Southern leaders in speaking of the likelihood that Mr. Nixon would choose a "liberal" running mate said that they "feared" that this would be his course of action.

Mr. Nixon, if he gets the presidential nomination, is expected to call a meeting of GOP leaders and announce his choice. He isn't expected to confer first with these Republicans and then come to his decision.

In fact, he had indicated a week ago that he would have made his decision by the time the convention began.

In 1960, Mr. Nixon made his choice of Henry Cabot Lodge over the strong objection of a number of leading Republicans.

By this time in the GOP convention of 1964 it was pretty well known that Barry Goldwater had selected William E. Miller to be his running mate.

ABA chief depicts lawyer's task

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia

The president-elect of the American Bar Association said lawyers must "persuade the restless and the deprived" to work for change only through lawful means,

William T. Gossett of Detroit, in remarks prepared for a session of the National Conference of Bar Presidents, emphasized that "the only alternative to law and order is anarchy" and that produces despotism.

Mr. Gossett told the group, meeting in conjunction with the ABA's 91st annual convention, "The situation presents challenges to the wisdom and ingenuity of lawyers that in many respects are unprecedented."

He said attorneys must respond to discontent, on which American independence was conceived. And he called "most disturbing" claims that the law today "is being used as a device to frustrate the legitimate aspirations of those seeking to participate more fully in the benefits of American society."

"We must persuade, when many no longer want to listen," Mr. Gossett said. "And we must act, when many have lost faith in our action.

"But the active belief in a society of laws that led us into this profession must reassert itself, whatever the odds."

Ore finds help Arizona maintain copper lead

By Ernest Douglas
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tucson, Ariz.

New ore finds—along with modern technology that now makes it profitable to mine low-grade ores—reinforce Arizona's confidence that it can continue for years to refine more than half the copper mined in the United States.

The "Copper State" has held this distinction since 1907. In 1966 its red metal output of 739,569 tons had a market value of $535 million. Figures for 1967 slumped because of the strike that did not end until March, 1968. Indications are that 1969 will set another record during what is likely to be one more step on a steady upward course.

Dr. J. Donald Forrester, dean of the University of Arizona School of Mines, points out that five major copper mines have been developed near Tucson in the last 15 years, and three more are under development. Only one new one has been developed elsewhere in the state but a dozen old ones have been expanded.

Operations expanded

Tucson's career as a mining center started with the geophysical detection, by sending shock waves into the earth, of ore bodies with no surface outcrops. Its ore contains 1 percent copper or less and can be beneficiated—or concentrated—only by advanced techniques of extraction, handling, and treatment.

The industry long supposed that all of Arizona's high-grade lodes (4 to 5 percent or better) had been discovered and mostly exhausted. At Superior, however, Magma Copper Company has now drilled into 9.5 million tons of 6 percent ore east of its present works.

Magma recently paid $27 million for the Kalamazoo claims, adjoining its other property at San Manuel. Kalamazoo holds 500 million tons of 0.7 percent ore, 2,675 feet underground. Magma is spending $100 million for new shafts and facilities to bring those new mines into production. The company's gross output will rise by 41,000 tons a year.

Also boosting Arizona's copper prospects is the development of new methods that make it economically feasible to mine low-quality ores.

New methods developed

Kennecott Copper Company, for example, has almost finished a $35 million silicate leaching plant a few miles from Superior. It will recover 20,000 tons of copper a year from ore too poor to be treated by conventional processes.

Silicate leaching is not new, but Kennecott metallurgists had to modify it extensively to handle the complex composition of ore from its Superior mine.

Another plus for the state's mining industry is the development of even more radical processing methods that bypass the conventional smelting and refining stages. Presently much of Arizona's copper must be shipped out of state for refining, adding to production costs.

Harlan Metals Company is building a $1.9 million plant near Casa Grande that will use an entirely new method that produces copper almost 100 percent pure. Such metal will need no refining. The Economic Development Administration and the Clevite Corporation of Cleveland are financing the new plant.

Not new, but rarely employed, is electrowinning, which precipitates pure copper on steel plates. An electrowinning mill is under construction at Casa Grande, to treat ore from small mines over the state.

Powder mills planned

It is expected that the copper will be used in electric cable. Four or five cable factories recently have been built in Arizona. They use copper that may have been mined in Arizona but has to be refined elsewhere.

At Bagdad the Bagdad Copper Company is close to perfecting a means of producing copper powder that is compressed into solid metal for electric and electronic instruments that demand high purity. Powder experiments are going on at other mines, and more mills are in the planning stage.

Predictions are that when these new methods are developed, the need to ship copper out of Arizona for refining will cease in a decade or so.

The most daring of mining processes under consideration is an atomic experiment known as "Project Sloop." Kennecott, the Atomic Energy Commission and U.S. Bureau of Mines are jointly making a feasibility study. The idea is to drill 1,200 feet into a huge bed of very lean, highly complex ore, north of Safford.

An atomic blast at the bottom would leave 1.3 million tons of shattered rock. Acid would be pumped down the shaft to leach out the copper and then pumped back to the surface. This test, however, will probably have to wait until the Vietnam war is over.

But can it putt?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

No threat to the pros, this machine has only one job: test stainless steel golf clubs that True Temper Corporation is developing.

True Temper says the machine can swing a club with repeated accuracy and precision. And there is no need to give it a handicap either.

Western Union says merger with computer firm canceled

Business roundup

New York

Western Union Telegraph Company announces that its merger talks with Computer Sciences Corporation have been called off by mutual agreement.

The talks had been under way since June 3, when the boards of both companies reached agreement in principle on a merger.

Western Union has been negotiating with American Telephone & Telegraph Company to acquire the Bell System's teletypewriter exchange service (TWX). AT&T had stopped the negotiations after the merger announcement was made.

Western Union officials said they hoped AT&T now will resume the TWX negotiations.

Cerro boosts profits

New York

Cerro Corporation, a nonferrous-metal producer and copper fabricator, reported increased earnings for the second quarter and first half of 1968.

Consolidated net income before depletion for the April-June quarter was an indicated $8.4 million, or $1.14 a share, compared with $7.4 million, or $1.06 a share, in the year-ago period.

Net profits before depletion for the first six months this year totaled $16.4 million, or $2.22 a share.

That represents a first-half gain of 11 percent from earnings of $14.7 million, or $2.11 a share, in the same period last year.

Stock-market comment

Shearson, Hammill & Company: "Now that prices have receded to less enthusiastic levels, and volume has settled down to a more sedate 10 million shares a day, the market should be able to recover its equilibrium. We doubt that this will mean an early return to runaway bull-market conditions, but it should at least provide a more stable framework in which individual issues could give a good account of themselves."

Reynolds & Company: "While the near-trend seems to be pointed downward, we do not feel that this move has much further to go."

Compiled from the Associated Press, Reuters, and the worldwide sources of this newspaper.

Indian airline seeks U.S. jets

By the Associated Press

New Delhi

Indian Airlines Corporation has informed the government it wants to buy a fleet of American medium-range DC-9 jetliners rather than a Soviet model the Russians have been trying hard to sell, reliable sources report.

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Fast-growing Albuquerque out to widen industrial base

BUSINESS

By Charles E. Dole
Real estate editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Albuquerque, N.M.

"People can't even spell the name, let alone pronounce it," protests James F. Garvin, executive director of the Albuquerque Industrial Development Service. "They think of Albuquerque as a sea-level, cactus-and-desert type of operation."

Then he sighs: "When you tell them the city's average altitude is 100 feet higher than Denver, they yawn."

Such are the frustrations of fast-growing, spread-out Albuquerque, largest city in New Mexico, located 65 miles south of the capital city, Santa Fe.

Albuquerque is growing so fast it suddenly realizes it has to expand its industrial underpinnings. Only 8 percent of all workers are involved in manufacturing. The rest work for the government, in service industries, and the like.

In 1960 New Mexico had a population of 954,700 and an average monthly work force of 331,200. By 1967 the population had climbed to 1,027,400 and employment to 349,200.

The total work force omits thousands of nonregistered Indians and women.

Small firms added

For Albuquerque, the metropolitan area counted 262,199 people in 1960, compared with 331,684 in 1967. Employment last year was about 115,000.

Most companies which have moved into the area are small, hiring only a handful of workers.

General Electric Company, however, which took over a former Atomic Energy Commisison (AEC) plant, makes parts for Air Force jet engines.

"GE employs about 600 now," reports Rep. Thomas G. Morris (D), who says he has talked with representatives of 56 companies in the past year about the possibility of locating in New Mexico. "By the end of the year, GE probably will have at least 1,200 on the payroll," he says.

So far in 1968 seven new plants have moved to Albuquerque with a payroll of about 700.

Plenty of potatoes

One new prospect is a potato-products manufacturer from Pennsylvania who wants to build a plant in New Mexico to serve Texas and California. He was shown he could get all the quality potatoes he needs.

"We're sure to get that firm here within six months," enthused Mr. Garvin.

Some companies take a long time to finally locate. For instance, within the next three months ground will be broken for a new plant for Garrett Business Machines that within five years, predicts James O. Roberson, head of the state's Department of Development, will employ at least 5,000 people.

"We've been working with them for nearly two years now," he said. "This will be the second-largest single employer in the state."

Largest is Sandia Corporation with 7,800, a prime contractor for the AEC.

Albuquerque, with one-third of all people in New Mexico, typifies the rest of the "Land of Enchantment," shouting for industry. Yet too often its shouts fail to scale the 10,000- and 12,000-foot peaks of the 47th state to join the Union.

Southwest competitors

The biggest competitors for new industry in the Southwest are Denver to the north, Phoenix and Tucson in neighboring Arizona to the west, and El Paso, just over the border in Texas to the south, all of which far exceed any part of New Mexico in drawing new industry.

"We're frankly very latecomers in the field of organized effort to attract industry," admits Mr. Roberson. Most states go back at least to the depression years of the 1930's, and some even to the 1880's and 1890's.

New Mexico waited until 1959. Even then it was not until late 1960 before any of the communities in the state began organized programs.

"We now have nine full-time, professionally staffed industrial-development organizations . . . that are working awfully hard," says Mr. Roberson.

What the Albuquerque area—and the state as a whole—are trying to reverse is the heavy reliance on government contracts for jobs.

Trend outlined

"In 1954," explains Gov. David M. Cargo, "25 percent of our income came from government—local, state, and federal. This year it's going to hit 31 percent. This is extremely dangerous.

"If you include work generated by government contractors, it would be well over half."

The Governor tells of what happened in Roswell a few years ago. When the biggest single employer in the city, an Air Force base, was phased out, it left some 1,600 homes vacant.

Stunned, the town got to work and was able to bring in industry. Last year it raised about a half-million dollars for this purpose.

In early July, Ling-Temco-Vought, Inc., said it was exercising an option to take almost half a million square feet of space in Roswell.

The state has a big selling job ahead to overcome some major handicaps.

- First is its remote location.

Windbreaks sought

Despite its distance from the mainstream of American industrial production, Mr. Roberson points out that the state is almost equidistant between the burgeoning Los Angeles, Houston, and Kansas City markets, "which can be reached by truck in 24 hours' road time."

- Dust storms.

"They hit about five weeks in late spring," explains Mr. Garvin.

"Once we're able to get water up on the mesa, and with proper cooperation from state and federal departments of agriculture, it is not inconceivable that we can build a very attractive parkway windbreak system which will cut down on the wind and dust coming in."

- Lack of water recreational facilities.

"Many people in Albuquerque have boats," says Mr. Garvin, "but they have to drive more than 100 miles to put them in the water.

"Soon, however, 25 miles north of us the Cochiti dam and reservoir, part of the Rocky Mountain diversion project, will be finished and we'll have one of the largest man-made water recreational facilities in the world at our doorstep."

- A burdensome political structure.

Governor Cargo quips that "politics is our biggest business."

"When I took office two years ago," he says, "the state had 212 boards and commissions and 93 different agencies of government. "Somehow I felt we didn't need a sire board in New Mexico anymore. I went ahead and eliminated a whole wad of them, but we still have 168 boards, agencies, and commissions in the state."

Speculative labor pool

- Untrained workers.

Admitting that labor is untrained in the demand categories required by industry, Mr. Garvin proposes that the state build a speculative labor pool by training workers in demand categories before industry comes in looking for workers.

Mr. Roberson says "we're looking at the South Carolina program to attract industry, which is probably the best program in the country.

"You need the flexibility that South Carolina has built into its program. If they need workers to make illuminated yo-yos, they can set up a program for it."

Mr. Garvin asserts he "is not aware of any federal funding programs for speculative labor training right now." Sen. Joseph M. Montoya (D) is pioneering this in Congress so that it would help not only New Mexico but also all the states thinking along these lines.

Unemployment high

Although its young people have been the state's chief export over the years, New Mexico nevertheless has a young work force with an average age of 23.

The state's jobless figure is high. While the national average is now 3.8 percent, in Albuquerque it is 4.1 percent; and in the state, 4.9 percent. Only 10 percent of the state's work force is unionized.

Because it is an import community, there is a lot of empty container space going out of the state. Ending "this deadheading could mean potentially lower transportation rates," states Mr. Garvin.

Ninety-five percent of all food consumed in New Mexico is brought in from out of state. "We even bring in green chili from California, if you can imagine that," quips the Governor.

New Mexico is not going after Big Steel or General Motors. It does not expect to get real heavy industry. What it's after is light industry, electronics companies' research and development firms, food processors, and the like.

New Mexico for the past few months has been smiling prettily before the movie cameras. Governor Cargo, the salesman, went to Hollywood last spring and was successful in selling the state as a movie site. Now you can almost hear the whir of cameras.

Revenue-bond leader

It was one of the first states with a revenue-bond law; and its program is perhaps the most liberal of the 42 states that now have such a program.

"We got a Swift meat plant in Clovis under the bond act," reports Representative Morris, "and now the meat company is running three shifts."

On its plus side are two universities, including the University of New Mexico with 13,000 enrollees, more than 20 perce[illegible] whom are graduate students.

Indicating the city's determination to get a job done, Mr. Roberson says a year and a half ago a group in Albuquerque began a campaign to raise $1 million for industrial development. In three months it had well over $1 million.

In sharp contrast, "a similar drive several years earlier netted only $7,000," he explains.

New Mexico Department of Development

Beauty rates high

The awesome grandeur of Carlsbad Caverns ranks as New Mexico's leading tourist attraction. To complement traditional tourism and timber, the state now has nine industrial-development groups scouring the nation for new light industry.

Cider-mill patent in 1806

The first cider mill in America was patented by Isaac Quintard of Stanfield, Conn. He obtained a patent April 5, 1806, on a cider and bark mill.

Big-city centers push job placement for vets

By the Associated Press

New York

New approaches are being used to make certain that veterans of the Vietnam war get the kinds of jobs they want and need.

"Until about two years ago, veterans placements were a lot like job assignments in the military," says Emmett Beane, who heads the Harlem state employment center. "We found a slot and put a man in it. If he didn't like it—too bad.

"We now start with the applicant, not the employer," Mr. Beane said. "If a man wants to be a salesman, we find him a job as a sales trainee. We don't convince him to take a $135-a-week job as a truck diver."

Veterans-assistance centers established by the President Jan. 30 in 21 major cities are attempting to help the veteran learn about his postservice opportunities.

Data pooled

These offer one-stop counseling services by pooling information from several government departments. About 700,000 persons leave the service each year. At the Harlem center, for example, a veteran can consult representatives of the Commerce and Labor Departments, the Civil Service, and the Veterans Administration (VA) in one visit.

If a veteran is not able or motivated enough to find out about his benefits, officials now make special efforts to inform him.

Mr. Beane said the new emphasis was necessary because today's labor market is tight and favors the skilled worker.

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What HOLT Sets Forth As The Most Important

"NEW RULES for GETTING RICH"

For instance, who ever heard of making a real "killing" in stuffy old bonds?

NOTWITHSTANDING sizable interim market upsurges, certain key monetary factors—which have shown a truly remarkable correlation with the primary market trends of the past 50 years—now clearly suggest that a PRIMARY BEAR MARKET is already in the making. This could mean that the "game" of fortune-building will require a substantially new set of "rules."

THE TWO BIGGEST "BOOBY TRAPS"

As the new primary market trend makes itself felt, the reaction of many investors may be to clench their teeth and "sit tight" with their stocks—waiting for a recovery to bail them out. This could be an agonizing and very costly wait. Because—for the great majority of stocks—the peaks attained in the past couple of years may not be seen again for *several years to come.*

Another dangerous course is to rush into stocks which have fallen sharply in price and are now at "low" P/E ratios, on the theory that they have thereby automatically become bargains. Going back to the worst bear market of them all—1929-1932—the most staggering losses were incurred NOT in the initial crash itself but in *premature "bargain" buying* thereafter. We don't expect another 1929, but we do think the "bargain" lesson is highly pertinent right now.

THE KEY STRATEGY

But don't fall into the "dead-end" thinking that a primary bear market is good only for retreating and complaining. Substantial investment gains can be put together during a primary bear market—*if you know what you're doing*—WITHOUT resorting to such high-risk techniques as short-selling. Indeed, what we consider *the single most important strategy adjustment* for successful bear market investing is also one of the *easiest to learn and apply.*

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BUYING BONDS ON 30% MARGIN

Bond prices typically move in the *opposite direction* of interest rates. During the past 20 years or so, persistently rising interest rates have made "straight" bonds distinctly undesirable to investors who care about capital gains.
At the same time, a great many investors have shied away from buying securities on margin, looking upon this as a high-risk trader's device. (Indeed, HOLT has not previously recommended the use of margin.)

Now however—in the light of radically changing investment circumstances — HOLT *specifically recommends the purchase of certain corporate bonds on 50% margin.* (Regular margin requirements—80% on common stocks and 60% on convertible bonds—do not apply to "straight" bonds.) Our analysis of the shifting monetary situation and appraisal of potential-vs-risks strongly suggest that the purchase of these bonds on low margin is really *far less risky AND potentially far more rewarding* than cash purchases of most common stocks.

ESTIMATED POTENTIAL: 100% GAIN OR MORE

Specifically, we believe these particular bonds—purchased on 50% margin—offer investors potential *gains of 100% or more* within roughly the next 12 to 24 months. Here's why: It now appears almost inevitable that the recently enacted Federal tax hike and spending cut will lead to a significant economic contraction starting later this year—which in turn will cause many businesses to cut back sharply on capital expansion. The resultant slackening in demand for long-term funds will, in our judgment, bring about substantially *lower interest rates* and substantially *higher bond prices* in the directly foreseeable future.

THE POWER OF MARGIN LEVERAGE

The bonds of two particular transportation companies—which enjoy the added protection of government "sponsorship"—are now singled out by HOLT as offering a uniquely compelling combination of *high profit potential AND minimal risk.*

These two listed bonds were recently quoted in the mid 60's. As interest rates top out and decline, we estimate the prices of these bonds will advance to the neighborhood of 90 within the next year or two. Such relatively modest price appreciation—*when leveraged on 50% margin*—would actually give the investor *capital gains of nearly 115%.*

PLUS 11% YIELD

Moreover, these bonds — if purchased near their recent prices on 50% margin — would also give the investor an *income yield on his investment of close to 11%*, AFTER deducting 7% interest paid to the broker for the margin loan.

In a penetrating new Special Study, HOLT fully documents the credentials of the two bonds now especially recommended, and presents—simply and non-technically — the highly intriguing mathematics of such margin investments. We consider this study *essential reading* for every investor who aspires to make important money and control his risks in the potentially treacherous period just ahead.

LIFE INSURANCE STOCKS

Because we think certain bonds are immensely attractive at this time, we are NOT thereby suggesting that the "new rules for getting rich" exclude common stocks. Even within the grim market context we expect to see develop, a small minority of special stock groups are likely to stand out as *spectacular exceptions.* One such group, in our judgment, is the Life Insurance Stocks.

The massive resurgence so widely and prematurely predicted for the Life Stocks in the past couple of years now appears to be really taking hold. Rarely have we seen a group with *so many powerful forces working in its favor all at once.*

For instance, ultra-high interest rates—an anathema to most industries — can lead to a dramatic upsurge in the earnings of Life Companies. *Even after interest rates top out,* we estimate that the Life Companies' average rate of return from new investments will be *more than double* the rate from previous investments that are now maturing. On top of that, the 20-to-39 age group — which buys nearly *two-thirds* of all new ordinary life insurance—is expected to expand *seven times as fast* in the 1965-75 decade as in the previous decade.

However, not all Life Stocks are expected to share equally in this new boom. HOLT's comprehensive Research Report pinpoints the TWO ISSUES in this *newly* dynamic group which we believe possess the most dazzling possibilities relative to risks.

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You can receive ALL of the special studies and reports outlined above—which we believe should be *read at once* and then *re-read* by every investor seeking bear-market "winners" — entirely as a BONUS with your six-week (three-issue) Guest Subscription to THE HOLT INVESTMENT ADVISORY . . . the *truly professional* service for the *private* investor. To accept this special *(over 50% off)* introductory offer—limited to new Guest Subscribers only—please use the coupon below.

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Is she tomboy or élégante?

By Aline Willbur
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas

Little girls will take grandfather's shirt, tie, and vest back to school with them, but they will also take along a great variety of looks to fit each budding personality.

The Tomboy will look adorable in Westway's black pin-striped pleated skirt topped with a white, long cuffed-sleeved blouse whose Peter Pan collar cradles a wide black-striped tie dangling over a bright orange weskit. Or, in a menswear gray Glen plaid suit with a straight, double-breasted, cropped jacket with Nehru collar and a high red turtleneck.

The Demure will like a Gibson girl dress by Nahas of Texas with its black dirndl skirt and lace top tied at the neck with a black velvet ribbon. If she likes the menswear approach, it will be in Westway's black and white pin-striped dress, sash-looped to one side and made frilly with a lace jabot and lace cuffs on its skinny sleeves.

The Sportive will live in washable, "breathing" leather, adding weskits, skirts, jumpers, coats, and mixing them with bright wools. With a purple leather skirt and short weskit a long, cable-stitch turtleneck sweater; with an orange leather jumper, a deep blue sweater and leather coat.

Most leather or leatherette garments come in smooth or cloque leather. Cloque leather looks better with the smooth texture of fine jersey sweaters while smooth leather is enhanced by teaming it with heavier wool and twisted knit stitches.

The True Elégante will choose the classic line of a knit blue and gray striped dress, with a navy braid trim at the shoulderline, and a pert gold button tab to hold the deep front pleat, or a navy knit jumper, whose rounded deep neckline, A-line bodice trimmed with double-breasted gold buttons, and Orlon challis red abstract blouse accented with a navy roll collar and cuffs, make it definitely fall 1968. Both in the "Just You" line by Johnston.

The Very Studious will fall for Prissy-Missy's gray culotte suit, its front-tabs jacket belted in canary leatherette and adorned with two yellow leatherette elbow patches, worn over a white roll collar blouse; or the ease and practicality of Shutterbug's Acrilan red shirt dress with its deep, low pocket and white and red polka dot scarf. If she is an English school girl at heart she will not resist a low-belted boarding-school dress by Love with its tucked front and pointed white collar and cuffs.

The Bouncy Buoyant will have to have some firecracker knits in her wardrobe. Red, orange, or yellow stripes used in every combination make the J'nelle collection sparkle. Winning numbers, red-sashed Empire dress with solid white bodice and a row of tiny red buttons on each shoulder; the two-faced dress, red and white stripes used vertically on an A-line skimmer whose side is horizontally striped and barred with two bold red pockets trimmed with gold buttons.

But every type of little girl will want one of the colorful raincoat and dress ensembles. Light blue, yellow, green, these rainproofed coats run the gamut from trench coat to Sherlock Holmes mackintosh.

For out-of-school days there are enchanting velvet dresses—bottle green or black—trimmed with organdy or lace ruffles, and intricately designed coats often topped with matching berets. Most adorable—designed by Betti Terrell for Buffy's wardrobe—a navy ratiné coat with front-shoulder appliqués which end in pockets. A navy Scottish beret is accented with a tiny fan of red grosgrain above the ear.

Recess crowd

WOMEN TODAY

What will she wear to school this fall? Photo, English schoolgirl dress in bonded Acrilan with low hip belt, tucked front, and linen collar and cuffs by Love, of Texas. Sketched: Left, in San Francisco, the vest is destined for big success with the recess crowd. Here it combines fine wale corduroy with a white frilly blouse. Right, from the "Just You" line by Johnston, Dallas, a bonded knit dress of navy and pale gray stripes accented with navy braid and tiny gold buttons. Sketch by A. L. T. Mothers will be pleased with the color, simplicity of these fashions.

When school bells first ring in September

By Evelyn Radcliffe
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

When the first bells ring in September it will be a tossup whether the classic wins out over the romantic.

The classics make a mighty return and carry more excitement than they have in years, according to store buyers here.

The Romantic Look takes in the Victorian influence, and both American and European peasantry. It takes form in dirndl skirts, full-sleeved peasant blouses, ruffles, provincial prints, pinafores, and laced-up girdles banding the midriff. It includes high collars and lacy touches, and the whole look is sure to be romping through recess in large numbers.

Back to school

As if in contrast to the frills and fussiness, the classics add a dignity to the tailored tot that will win her as good grades as her beruffled playmate.

Whichever way she turns, the schoolgirl will probably start out or end up with a vest. The Vest Look, whether it's a separate item or a one-piece dress that looks like two, is perhaps the top fall semester look. A weskit that nips in the waist of a wallpaper print dress will define the peasant look. With the classics, the vest may be a long cardigan sweater or a short cable-knitted one.

Fabrics in the school clothes here start with the leather look of vinyl and go on to the real thing, suede, calf, and "cuir sauvage." Already a success here, according to buyers at such stores as Saks Fifth Avenue and I. Magnin, are girls' leather coats, skirts, jackets, and culottes.

Corduroy also rates honors. This year it is pinwale and printed or plaided.

The shape is "in" for younger girls as with the rest of us. In at the waist, that is, and then out in a skirt flare that's almost a full circle.

I. Magnin buyers of girls' wear say there is more excitement in back-to-school separates this year than ever. They recall the days when fall school clothes meant dresses of black watch plaid. Period. Today the look favored by these authorities is an A-line pleated or wrap skirt with long-sleeved turtleneck top, sleeveless weskit, and textured cardigan. This form of layering gives the California girl a wide range of weather possibilities and might even carry her through the winter.

At Saks Fifth Avenue stores that carry children's clothes, there is a high-fashion collection at low figures, with status-giving French labels, for the girls whose measurements might run something like 18-17-18. The group is made by Louis Feraud of a miraculous Orlon blend, completely washable, and sure to ring a bell in September. These have all the color, simplicity, and fashion that mothers want for themselves.

A two-piece costume in the collection is navy and white. It has a navy coat with white-banded pocket and a white band running around the bodice. The dress has a navy skirt with white bands and a white bodice. Another is a white coatdress with orange band up the front and three orange bands across the bodice. The prices are from $12 to $36, and the sizes are 3 to 6-X and 7 to 14.

At 'La Crépe' there's relaxed summer dining

By Marilyn Hoffman

New York

Soft summer nights all over New York are filled with the sounds of al-fresco diners who leisurely nibble, sip, and survey the passing scenes.

Some 85 sidewalk cafés dot the Manhattan landscape this summer. And city regulations have been eased to allow them to exist without barriers to enclose them, and to stay open until 1 a.m.—or to 2:30 a.m. on holiday eves.

As the city licensing commissioner points out, "You can't get the feel of a city by simply driving through it in an air-conditioned car or bus. You have to imbibe it by sitting in the midst of it and letting its characteristic flavor gently pour over you." He feels the city needs a lot more such gathering places and hopes they'll spread out through all the boroughs and into disadvantaged neighborhoods as well.

My most recent experience with a sidewalk café was at lunch today, at "La Crépe," at 1978 Broadway. We sat under the awning in the balmy noonday, and watched people strolling to Lincoln Center. My host and I ate onion soup and a crepe filled with seafood curry, accompanied by *une salade verte aux herbes*. We could have had a mousse au chocolat, or a gâteau maison, or even one of the 10 versions of "dessert" crepes. We were served by a pretty blond lass wearing a starched Britanny lace coif and Breton peasant dress. She purred in an accent as thick as the crust on the onion soup, "How eez eet? Dee-lee-cious?"

Actually, "La Crépe" restaurants are springing up all over. The first established in Manhattan by the Countess Maya Poncet de la Roche is still at 48 West 55th, and the financial district and Times Squares now have their own, as well. In July "La Crépe" Nantucket opened on Harbor Square, and in

Meet Manhattan

October a Boston "La Crêpe" will brighten Boylston Street, joining those already existing in Manhasset, L.I., and New Haven, Conn.

"La Crêpe" at HemisFair in San Antonio, Texas, had the General Franchising Corporation a little puzzled, since big Texans sometimes come in and ask for a "stack" of a dozen or so crisp wafer-thin pancakes — which they down in one sitting.

Later on this year five new restaurants in the chain will open in Washington, Florida, California, and the Midwest, which will put the famous French delicacy right where the Countess thinks it should be—across the United States.

It was the Countess, after all, who took hamburgers and hot dogs to the French just after World War II, and who later decided she could turn the tables and take her native Brittany crepe across the Atlantic.

She feels the crepes must be served in typical French-provincial ambiance. The décor includes heavy beams and timbers, white plaster, strawberry-patterned chintz, and Britanny plates on the walls and that is the standard décor.

These days you can buy a wheat or buckwheat crepe filled with 50 varieties of stuffing — up to $2.75 for the caviar or lobster thermidor — or a plain crepe withe lemon and butter for 40 cents.

The Countess claims that her crepes which originated in 1490, legend has it, just two years before Columbus discovered America, have changed the lunchtime, snack, and pre- and post-theater dining habits of thousands of modern-day Americans. Maybe so.

Fun sale idea

By Elizabeth Barr
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Weston, Conn.

Who can resist a sale? An increasingly popular kind of sale is appearing on the home front—a tag sale.

It is a way of turning house cleaning or moving into money, and an opportunity to get rid of all your unused things.

First, search the house from attic to basement (include the garage and playroom). Courageously put everything you've not used in the last two years into a pile on the front lawn, and spread the word.

You might even put tag sale advertisement in the local paper.

If you manage your own tag sale be sure to number each article and enlist the aid of a couple of friends to help you handle the sales.

It is a good idea to clear the garage or a large room so you can move your tag sale indoors in case it rains.

If you have a few unsold items, call one of the charities to collect it. Don't keep what you don't sell.

Couture: where now?

By Patricia Shelton
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Paris has closed its fall fashion shows on a question mark ending.

Where does its famous couture go from here?

You can hear any kind of a rumor you want to listen to—that some houses will skip January collections, others will follow Balenciaga's lead and get out of couture altogether, and that others will show mini-capsule collections.

There are rumbles of more student revolts and strife for France in October. What will this, if it comes, mean in terms of labor and fabrics?

Then comes the question that may be the most significant of all. What role can couture effectively play in a changing style of living? How many women can still afford, or are willing to spend, this kind of time and money on a wardrobe?

And, as an alternative, will couture continue to exist by becoming almost totally an idea laboratory for boutique and ready-to-wear? Already a Paris couturier without a boutique is a near oddity.

Overall pictures

Despite all the uncertainty and speculation about the future, one present fact stands fast. Couturiers met the recent crises of fabric delays and labor problems head-on, and showed collections on schedule.

Some were smaller, a few stitches weren't as perfect as they might have been, and most were much more subdued than those of recent seasons. But they were ready for us.

We've still to learn the outcome, whether the volume of buying is up, down, or average—but I personally have seen the House of Dior jammed with buyers on three separate visits since the press opening.

The overall picture has its dark clouds, but the French have a rather magical kink of sunshine that has a way of breaking through.

One of them was the finale for fall '68—Givenchy, a feast of fabrics; majestic, statuesque crepes for late day and evening, and the only really tempting hats I've seen.

Hubert de Givenchy has used tweeds as soft as duck down, plain, plaid, or check in soft, bold, or neutral colors. There are dark or pastel fleeces; rich crepes in black, white, or peach, pink, blue; velvets; paillettes and jeweled knits; jerseys; gazars, and something that looked like a tissue ottoman.

For zip, there are concealed zippers in suits, coats, and dresses for day and evening. Sportswear influences pop up at all hours in line and fabric use, and particularly in the windbreaker or shirt style suit jacket that comes belted or unbelted. Tweed suits move with velvet tunic blouses for late day.

Givenchy details

There are no daytime pants except a couple of après-ski outfits. However, they come on like Ringling Bros. and "The King and I" in glittery tank suits and satin jumpsuits for evening.

The show went on for 1 hour and 45 minutes, but the crepes and the hats were worth it. For example, Givenchy lops off the end of a stocking cap and turns it into a hat in emerald velour.

All the Givenchy details we've come to expect — dropped shoulder, raglan sleeve, disciplined shaping — were there. The collection is strong on tunics, all lengths, and belts, all kinds—from a leather spaghetti run-through to a wide calf on velvet or eight-inch-wide rhinestone circle on crepe dinner gown.

Jewelry touches also were interesting—rhinestone pin at the waist of a black crepe, shoulder straps winding around the arms, and never both necklace and earrings.

Hemlines rest lightly on the knee. The only Midi is a jeweled party skirt.

With Balenciaga out of the line-up, Givenchy became the last instead of the traditional next-to-last couturier to "receive" the press.

As we left his salon at No. 3, I glanced across Avenue George V to No. 10. The sign "Balenciaga Couture" was still on the stone wall, but there were no lights in the famous old upstairs salon.

'Third world' grips Christian students

By a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Turku, Finland

For the 310 Christian students from around the world who gathered here from July 22 to 31 the predominant problem in today's world is development. They are deeply moved by the plight of the peoples of the "third world" — the impoverished of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East, who make up the great mass of humanity.

What's more, many of these young Christians appear to be ready to make great personal sacrifices to see that substantial progress is made toward reducing the chasm between the world's rich and its poor.

Revolutionary talk heard

The World Student Conference, otherwise known as "Turku 68," was sponsored by the World Student Christian Federation (WSCF). It was timed to follow the Fourth Assembly of the World Council of Churches at Uppsala.

Unlike the council's assembly, delegates to the WSCF conference included Roman Catholics as well as Protestants and Orthodox.

Representation from Latin America was much greater in Turku than at Uppsala. Given the revolutionary fervor among students on that continent, together with the younger age of the Turku delegates, considerably more serious talk of revolution was heard here than at Uppsala. In general, the students who met here can accurately be said to represent the new Christian left.

An unusual feature of the conference was that a majority of the delegates (55 percent) came from the third world itself. With white Americans and Europeans in a minority, the conference better mirrored the actual world situation. Even so, there were some tense moments. There was, for instance, considerable dissatisfaction with the largely white, Western leadership.

The more radical among the delegates, especially the Latin Americans, wanted to focus exclusively on neocolonialism, imperialism, and what they charged was American economic and cultural domination of their lands. And they were much more interested in planning strategy for action than in discussing the issues of engaging in theological reflection.

Despite a certain tension regarding method and approach, the Christian students from the developed countries were on the whole broadly sympathetic with the aims of those from the less-developed areas.

In fact, many of the American and European students already had been working hard to change the educational and cultural patterns and the social structures within their own countries, convinced that this would be necessary before their own governments would act to end what they consider to be discriminatory policies against the countries of the third world.

United States blamed

Many of those who were present from the less-developed lands said they are prepared to do whatever is necessary to throw off what they regard as intolerable Western, and especially United States, domination. They are convinced that American power and influence keeps them impoverished, both economically and culturally, and, in fact, prevents their people from achieving their true potential as human beings.

Many, moreover, are virtually without hope that there can be any solution in their own countries short of revolution, so they are actively working to bring it about. But most of the students are disillusioned with both the Soviet and the Chinese Communists and are working in independent movements.

If these students may be said to be revolutionaries — and not all of them would want to be so labeled — they are also Christians. This fact is of some importance. While few of them would think it worthwhile to sit and discuss Christianity in purely religious terms, their worship services were well and enthusiastically attended.

For any accurate appraisal of what it is that moves these students, one must take into consideration that they are broadly, and from a certain point of view, deeply Christian.

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METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION

Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at Room 602, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 2 P.M. of Tuesday, August 27, 1968 and at that time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of sandblasting, painting and improvements to pavilions, Revere Beach Boulevard, Revere, Massachusetts. Charge for specifications is $25.00 which amount is returnable only when the plans and specifications are returned in good condition within 30 calendar days after opening date. The project value for this contract is .00. Proposal guarantee shall consist of cash, bank check, certified check or money order for $2,000.00 payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Contractors intending to bid on this project must first obtain Form R-109 "Request for Proposal Forms" from the Pre-qualification office, Room 203, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, which form must be completed and submitted to the Pre-qualification Officer for approval. Upon approval and payment of the required amount the prospective bidder shall be entitled to receive a set of plans and specifications. Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commission of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 149 of the General Laws. Materials and supplies used or incorporated in the performance of the contract are exempt from the sales and use tax. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

By: HOWARD WHITMORE, JR., Commissioner

August 6, 1968

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION

Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at Room 602, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 11 A.M. of Tuesday, August 27, 1968 and at that time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of proposed opening, repairing, closing of Metropolitan District Commission Artificial ice skating rinks in the Metropolitan Parks District. Charge for specifications is $25.00 which amount is returnable only when the plans and specifications are returned in good condition within 30 calendar days after opening date. The project value for this contract is .00. Proposal guarantee shall consist of cash, bank check, certified check or money order for $5,700.00 payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Contractors intending to bid on this project must first obtain Form R-109 "Request for Proposal Forms" from the Pre-qualification office, Room 203, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, which form must be completed and submitted to the Pre-qualification Officer for approval. Upon approval and payment of the required amount the prospective bidder shall be entitled to receive a set of plans and specifications. Attention is called to the minimum rates of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commission of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 149 of the General Laws. Materials and supplies used or incorporated in the performance of the contract are exempt from the sales and use tax. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

By: HOWARD WHITMORE, JR., Commissioner

August 6, 1968

CITY OF BOSTON
PUBLIC HEARING

A public hearing will be held in the City Council Chamber, City Hall, on Friday, August 9, 1968 at 10:00 o'clock A.M. by the Committee on Ordinances and Resolutions of the Boston City Council to consider an ordinance concerning the fees charged by the Building Commissioner.

For the Committee
JOSEPH F. TIMILTY
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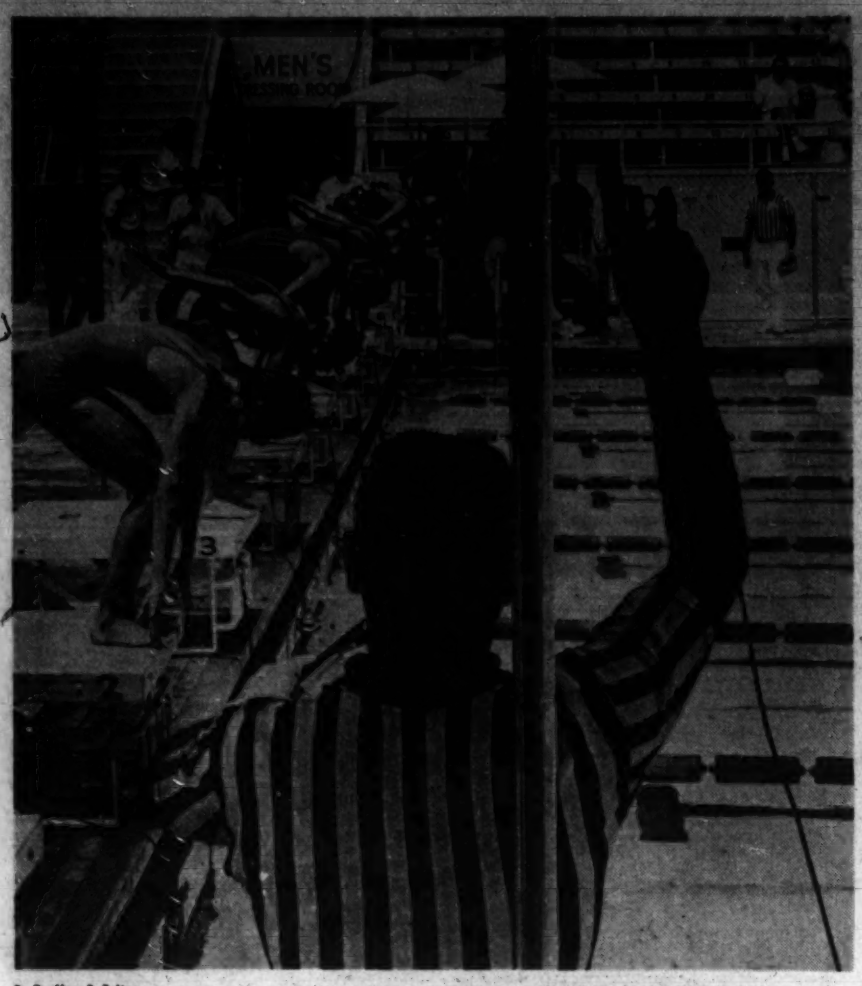


By Geoffrey P. Fulton

'Get ready . . .' Starter's pistol raised and finger poised, an official readies girls toeing the mark in the women's 400-meter individual medley at Los Angeles.

Soccer fumbles ethnic support

SPORTS

By Alan Grayson

Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The North American Soccer League has not come to grips with one of its major problems. How can soccer-oriented ethnic groups be persuaded to support their local teams?

The clubs most affected—for instance, the New York Generals, Chicago Mustangs, Boston Beacons, and Toronto Falcons—have tended to shrug off the lack of interest on the part of immigrant groups. None of these teams has launched a well-organized campaign to enlist the support and patience of the ethnic population in its city.

Obviously there's merit in the assertion that the NASL is trying to introduce soccer to Americans. But there's a hint of sour grapes about this when it's used as an explanation for small attendances.

Gradual name change

"I think that the clubs would do better if they associated themselves with just an area of their city," said Ken Bracewell. "We've got maybe 250,000 Italians in Toronto. They may spread out over the years, but they still clan up wherever they are. And I think that we should concentrate on them at present if pro soccer's to succeed in the future.

"When we played in the Eastern Canada League five or six years ago as Toronto Italia—which is the same club as now, except that the name has been changed—we used to draw 10,000 to 12,000 every game," he continued. "The standard of soccer wasn't so high then, but the thing was it was their team.

Intra-city rivalry

"But Joe Peters, our owner, wants the team to belong to the city—not just to a particular group. So the name of the team was changed gradually. First it was Toronto Italia Falcons, and now it's just Falcons. Now we're averaging about 6,000 a game, but you'd just need to bring a couple of Italian players into the team and revert to the old name to double that figure," Bracewell added.

Ken Bracewell

". . . have set days for home games"

Looking ahead, the Falcons' co-captain (with Bernard Vargas) reckons Toronto has the potential to support two teams, between which a tremendous intra-city rivalry could be established. He points out there's Liverpool and Everton in his native Lancashire; Glasgow Rangers and Glasgow Celtic in Scotland. So why not a similar setup in Canada's second-largest city?

Right now, though, the 5ft. 11in., 165-pound defenseman believes that NASL clubs would profit from building on their strengths. To support his contentions he refers to last season when Toronto was also represented in the United Soccer Association by a Scottish team, Hibernian of Edinburgh.

"We outdrew them almost every game," Bracewell said. "They had terrible crowds, about two or three thousand a game except when they played Chicago. Then they had over 15,000. But the people hadn't come to support Toronto Hibs. They'd come to watch Cagliari, the Italian team that was representing Chicago."

Home-game scheduling in the NASL is often dependent upon the other occupants of the stadium. Eleven of the 17 teams share a ball park with a major-league baseball club. Yet Bracewell still feels that there's scope for improvement within these limitations.

'Creates wife problem'

"They're making a mistake by not having set days for home games," he said. "In England the town team always keeps the same day for its fixtures. But over here you find them on a Tuesday, Thursday, Friday night, Sunday afternoon, any day. You never know when.

"My main criticism is the wife problem it creates," Ken explained. "She says she wants you to take her somewhere on a certain date and you agree. Then when you find out later there's a game that day you wish you'd said, 'No,' even though you probably won't alter the arrangement.

"But if the games were always on a set day people would get into the habit of going to watch soccer then. So if a day was mentioned when the team plays at home the husbands would just say, 'No, we can't do it. There's a game on,'" Bracewell concluded.

Tigers seem to be getting the help they need

By Ed Rumill

Chief sports columnist of The Christian Science Monitor

At the end of June, the Detroit Tigers sported a 7½-game lead at the head of the American League. At the close of last weekend's action the margin was a flat six contests. Can the Bengals hold on and win their first pennant since 1945?

One who circulates in baseball gets a variety of opinions.

"I don't think the Tigers have the pitching to hold on," declared Wayne Causey, recently traded out of the American League to the Atlanta Braves of the National. "Pitching gets more important as the race moves into September and Baltimore's pitching is much better than Detroit's.

"Denny McLain is the only consistent pitcher at Detroit. But if Don McMahon gives them a lift and Earl Wilson picks up a bit, the Tigers will be tough."

Dark aims at 94 victories

Bill Rigney thinks Detroit will do it.

"They'll have to get a little help," said the California Angels' manager. "and they seem to be getting it. They didn't figure to hold as fast a pace in the season's second half as in the first. But you'll notice that often when they lose a game, Baltimore or Cleveland also lose.

"What one of those trailing clubs really needs is a long win streak—10 or a dozen games. But are either Baltimore or Cleveland capable of it? And if you're giving the Orioles and Indians a chance, you have to include Boston. The Red Sox pitching, though, has been spotty. And they haven't played defense as well as they did a year ago."

Alvin Dark, the Cleveland skipper, has been—he says—playing his schedule without concentration on Detroit or any club except his own. He has been aiming at 94 victories, which he believes will win the pennant. "I expect to be in first place on Sept. 4," says Dark. And he has done such a fine job with a club that finished eighth a year ago, who can dispute him? His progress will be closely followed in the weeks ahead.

Harrelson's potent bat

The Red Sox, Indians, and Orioles have been moving at about the same pace since the early days of July and may do a thorough job of knocking each other off to the advantage of the Tigers.

Boston was 19-10 for the month of July and took four of their first seven in August. But Dick Williams was scratching for pitching. If it were not for Ken Harrelson's potent bat, the defending league champions would be two or three notches further down the ladder. Ken had 90 RBI, to lead the majors.

The Indians were 16-12 for July and continue to post the league's lowest earned-run average. Their Luis Tiant and Sam McDowell also lead the individual parade of pitchers. Baltimore, 19-11 for July, was also 17-9 since the all-star break through weekend games. But the Orioles still have trouble scoring runs. The crowd keeps saying that the runs will come when the Robinson boys awake at the plate. But time goes on and it never happens for more than a day or two in a stretch.

Sixteen games off the pace and six under .500 after the weekend, nobody mentions Minnesota any more when talking of contenders. The Chicago White Sox, too, are clearly out of the flag picture, though they were 13-11 since Al Lopez succeeded Eddie Stanky.

The hottest club in the National League was Chicago — 25 out of 36, including a three-game, weekend sweep of a series in St. Louis. The spurt had moved the Cubs into second place and cut the Cardinals' lead to 13 games.

Durocher in high gear

Of course, no one was suggesting that the Bruins could catch the Redbirds, but it may be that this new drive has saved the managing job of Leo Durocher. It would be a bright feather in Leo's cap if he finished ahead of such clubs as Cincinnati, Atlanta, San Francisco, and Pittsburgh.

The Reds had picked up a little, and so had the Pirates. But with Durocher in high gear, the rest of the league may have been reduced to fighting it out for third place. Jenkins and Holtzman were leading the Cubs on the mound, and the club was in one of the season's hottest hitting streaks. Not even the great Bob Gibson could stop them over the weekend.

The Giants, Pirates, and Phillies continued to play the most disappointing roles among NL teams. The Phils were just 1½ games ahead of the improved New York Mets.

Meanwhile, Denny McLain (22-3) and Juan Marichal (20-4) had the crowd buzzing about 30-win years. Obviously McLain had the better chance, but the San Francisco right-hander was also in the running.

Baseball standings

(Through Aug. 4)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	67	41	.620	—
Baltimore	60	46	.566	6
Cleveland	60	51	.541	8½
Boston	57	51	.528	10
Oakland	55	53	.509	12
New York	50	54	.481	15
Minnesota	50	56	.472	16
California	50	59	.459	17½
Chicago	47	58	.448	18½
Washington	39	66	.371	26½

Tuesday's games

Boston at Chicago, n

Cleveland at Detroit, 2, twi-night

California at Washington, 2, twi-night

Minnesota at Baltimore, n

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	71	39	.645	—
Chicago	58	52	.527	13
Cincinnati	55	50	.524	13½
Atlanta	57	53	.518	14
S. Francisco	55	53	.509	15
Pittsburgh	53	56	.486	17½
Philadelphia	50	57	.467	19½
New York	51	61	.455	21
Los Angeles	49	61	.445	22
Houston	46	63	.422	24½

Tuesday's games

Chicago at Atlanta, n

Cincinnati at St. Louis, n

Pittsburgh at Los Angeles, n

New York at Houston, n

Philadelphia at San Francisco, n

Pro soccer standings

(Through Aug. 5)

North American Soccer League

EASTERN LEAGUE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	T	Bp	Pts	GF	GA
Atl'ta	14	5	4	36	132	38	21
Wash.	12	9	4	44	128	48	43
N.Y.	9	6	10	41	125	45	38
Balti.	11	12	3	33	108	33	35
Boston	6	14	4	37	85	39	56

Lakes Division

	W	L	T	Bp	Pts	GF	GA
Cleve.	9	5	11	43	129	44	36
Chicago	9	7	9	45	126	52	51
Tor'to	10	9	6	39	116	40	50
Detroit	5	15	3	27	66	33	43

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Gulf Division

	W	L	T	Bp	Pts	GF	GA
K.C.	12	7	5	38	125	52	28
St. L.	9	10	5	32	101	37	47
Houston	9	12	3	32	95	41	35
Dallas	2	20	3	24	45	24	90

Pacific Division

	W	L	T	Bp	Pts	GF	GA
S.D.	15	6	4	46	148	49	28
Oak.	13	8	5	32	135	49	29
L.A.	9	8	7	36	111	42	32
Vanc.	10	11	4	37	109	38	42

Bond Photo

'Run for fun'

Britain's Olympic gold medalist Mary Rand sports an American shirt during sprint training for the Mexico City Games.

Haile Selassie blocks Arab-backed front—for the present

By Russell Warren Howe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Asmara, Ethiopia

Ethiopia, the oldest principality in Christendom, is fighting a war against a dissident movement sponsored by the Arab world.

Emperor Haile Selassie has taken advantage of the slump in Arab fortunes after the Arab-Israeli war last year to put the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) out of business for the present.

The ELF, supported by arms, money, and radio propaganda from Cairo, Damascus, Syria, and Khartoum, Sudan, aimed to restore separate government to Tigré-speaking parts of Ethiopia, including all this country's Red Sea coast.

Eritrea—part of Ethiopia for over 2,000 years—was occassionally separated from Ethiopian control during Arab, Portuguese, and Turkish invasions across the centuries, and became a separate Italian colony at the turn of the century. After World War II, the area was restored to Ethiopia by the United Nations.

Eritrea—like Ethiopia as a whole—is only about 40 percent Muslim; but the ELF depends for its backing on the Arab League and would aim to introduce Muslim administration in the area.

Ethiopia's Second Division is stationed here in Asmara to keep order in the territory, which has a population of 1.5 million people. In addition, Israeli-trained police commandos go through insurgent villages, picking up ELF militants and returning Sudanese infiltrators across the border.

Villages used to harbor ELF guerrillas are burned down, and their inhabitants regrouped in other centers.

The United States has a team of 4,000 military advisers and military training staff in Ethiopia. It is also helping the Emperor's forces assert control in the wild country near here, still associated with banditry and brigandage.

Nothing is said of the Eritrean campaign in the cautious Ethiopian press, but small mountain trails are off limits to civilians not living in the area; Army roadblocks are everywhere, and there are curfews in the urban centers. The road from Asmara to the Port of Massawa is closed at night, but this is because of highway robbers—a traditional feature of the local scene which is disappearing only slowly.

ELF support from the Sudan has diminished in recent months, reportedly because Ethiopia has threatened to arm and send back to southern Sudan the 100,000 Christian refugees from that ravaged country now living in sanctuary here. Support from Egypt and Syria has fallen off following those countries' defeats by Israel.

Although a state of emergency still prevails in the rural districts near here, and even hunting guns are forbidden, diplomats believe that the back of the insurgent movement has been broken.

Threats from Muslim neighbors have been the most constant theme in Ethiopian history. Today the Emperor looks south to Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, and Malawi for friends. He has made English the medium of instruction in Ethiopian high schools and universities and has tentatively offered to join the sterling-based East African Community—a common market and common services organization.

But diplomats here do not entirely write off the insurgent threat, which would be expected to reappear if regional strife divides Ethiopia after the Emperor dies.

Ethiopia today is still very much a country dependent on one man's wisdom and authority. Haile Selassie, who rises every day at 5 for an hour of prayer and works 14 hours on affairs of state, still delegates little power, despite constitutional reforms.

A lonely man, he finishes the day by a meditative walk through the eucalyptus forests above Addis Ababa before being driven home to the Jubilee Palace to sleep at midnight.

Succession projected

He has had 52 years of power—14 as Regent, 38 as Emperor. His eldest son and another prince passed on, and the throne will go to Asfa Wossen, a prince now in his 50's.

Indefatigable at 76, the Emperor has just completed an Asian trip and played host to the Shah of Iran. In addition to facing a mountain of daily paperwork, the Emperor receives all petitioners, as did most of his 224 predecessors on the 3,000-year-old throne of Solomon. He has the stamina associated with living in Addis Ababa, a capital nearly two miles high.

The Emperor's vigorously pan-African foreign policy has been designed to help protect his Empire from Muslin neighbors. Addis Ababa is the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity and of the African sections of most United Nations bodies.

One Ethiopian border problem that still exists is French Somalia. The capital, Djibouti, is the port and railhead for 85 percent of Ethiopian trade.

The Republic of Somalia, to the South, claims the little French colony as an ethnic extension of itself. In the past, Ethiopia has pressed France to stay in control, as Somalia has other claims on parts of Ethiopia which have led to border battles in recent years.

Last year, French Somalia voted 60 percent to remain a French territory—after French Army and police had expelled much of the territory's Somali-speaking majority to Somalia. An unpopular, minority government rules in Djibouti under a French high commissioner. The "prime minister," Aly Aref, was the target for an attempted assassination in May.

Temptation sighted

When President de Gaulle no longer heads the French Government, observers here believe France may let Premier Aref sink or swim. His overthrow would probably lead to a popular government and union with Somalia. Although it would not be in Somalia's interest to lose revenues by cutting Ethiopia's lifeline, the temptation to do so to back its claim to Ethiopia's Ogaden lands would be there—and with it the threat of a new Ethiopia-Somalia war.

An Ethiopian-Somali—or Franco-Somali-Ethiopian—condominium over all or part of French Somalia may be a compromise solution, assuring Ethiopia of access to the port, while satisfying nationalist aspirations in the area.

Most of the Emperor's other immediate problems are economic. With an annual per capita income of $47 and a per capita money supply of only $6, most of Ethiopia still lives outside the monetary economy. For lack of roads, the country's excellent coffee and beef are insufficiently produced.

With a 41,000-man Army and Air Force to support, the income tax now reaches down to salaries of $10 monthly. Unlike most African states, which are associated with the Commonwealth or the European Common Market or both, Ethiopia enjoys no tariff preferences except on some agricultural produce in Italy. Its main trading partner is the United States, with which it has a favorable trade balance.

Addis Ababa has had its modest equivalent of student and high-school demonstrations. The Emperor's critics complain that his social, economic, and political reforms are too slow, compared with the pace of modern Africa. The Emperor's aim is to build on Ethiopia's secular institutions, making reform gradual and permanent.

A battle for power among Ethiopian Army and Air Force generals is feared after the Emperor's passing. But the throne is expected to survive, deprived of decision-making power. The throne has the strong backing of the Coptic Church, the country's established faith, which groups about forty percent of the population, including the ruling Amhara tribe.

But the church may be challenged too in decades to come. It is the country's main landowner, running a sharecropping, debt-peonage system which blocks agricultural reform.

Demonstrations cloaked

Outside Africa, the Emperor looks mainly to Israel and the United States. American firms are prospecting for offshore oil, and mining potash. The United States Embassy, Agency for International Development, Peace Corps, and other official segments of the "establishment" here constitute the largest American presence found in any state in Africa. The Kagnew military communications facility located in Asmara groups 3,500 Americans, nearly half of them dependents.

To preserve a "nonaligned" image, Ethiopia also has a Russian oil refinery and a Chinese-Communist plastics plant.

Recent student demonstrations were curiously cloaked in xenophobic conservatism. They were directed against a cosmopolitan fashion show, where models wore miniskirts. Students apparently inferred that Western influence in Ethiopia is laying stress on the "wrong order of priorities" in modernism.

The Emperor's Ethiopian advisers tend to say what they think the Emperor wants to hear, but United States advice has been constantly in favor of keeping ahead of popular demands. But the Emperor feels that Ethiopian institutions only require redirection and reform, not major change.

Thai raid near Hanoi denied

By the Associated Press

Bangkok, Thailand

Thai troops were not directly involved in attempts to destroy an important guerrilla-warfare training school near Hanoi, a foreign affairs spokesman said.

The Interior Minister, Gen. Praphas Charusathien, was reported as saying last week that Thai troops infiltrated into North Vietnam to destroy the school and failed.

The spokesman said what General Praphas told local reporters Aug. 1 was that Thailand had agreed with her allies in South Vietnam to destroy the school.

Communist agents have been infiltrating into Thailand from the school at Hoa Binh, about 30 miles southwest of Hanoi, he said.

The spokesman said Thailand is separated from North Vietnam by a wide stretch of Laotion territory and Thai troops could not get into North Vietnam.

What General Praphas meant was that efforts to destroy the school by air action from South Vietnam had failed, he added.

Sebastian—hat-weaver supreme

By Gail Bakken
Puerto Vallarta, Mexico

We first became acquainted with Sebastian's hat-making skill about seven years ago, when this town was still a little-heard-of Mexican outpost on the Pacific Ocean. There was no highway leading across the formidable Sierra Madre Mountains for 100 miles or so from Guadalajara to Puerto Vallarta. And the few travelers from "beyond" who visited this recondite village came by airplane. Once there, horseback was one of the few means of transportation.

One morning brother Dave and I joined a small mounted expedition into the back country to view some Indian ruins. As the morning sun rose higher over the infinity of green hills, Dave wished he had brought a hat. His discomfort rose with the sun.

Our guide Sebastian, a Puerto Vallarta citizen who rented riding horses, must have noticed Dave's distress. Via the tenuous lingual bridge of his limited English and our just-barely Spanish, he had been telling us about his young, growing family, as we jogged along the ascent.

Absorbed in clinging to our horses, we didn't pay much attention to what Sebastian was doing up front. Suddenly he turned in his saddle and presented perspiring Dave with a cool, lightweight hat woven from palm fronds, which he apparently had gathered during the last rest break. While we had been fully occupied with keeping our seats on the struggling horses, Sebastian had been fashioning a hat, still deftly keeping his perch on the swaying saddle.

When we returned to Puerto Vallarta a number of years later, the town had developed into a bustling tourist mecca. A new highway had been cut through. A motion picture made there had put the town on the map. The airport was being enlarged to accommodate more and larger jet passenger planes.

We looked for Sebastian along the beach, expecting him to be offering horseback rides. A Spanish-speaking citizen of Puerto Vallarta informed us, "Sebastian does not rent horses any more. He sells hats."

At first it seemed strange that he should have made such a drastic change in occupation.

How could Sebastian, the jaunty horseman, uncomplicated habitué of windswept beaches and wild green hills, fetter himself with order blanks, head sizes, color charts, and manufacturers' price lists?

The mystery was solved on our first day of beachcombing. As we stored up sunwarmth and surf-music for our trip back to the north, two dark-skinned girls drifted by. They carried woven palm frond hats like the one that Sebastian had given Dave.

Now, however, the hats had class. Some were plain and functional, like the one we remembered. Others were now definitely feminine, decorated with bright oversized crepe-paper flowers. Back home such decoration might have seemed gaudy and cheap. But here on the beach, it gave visual expression to the holiday spirit.

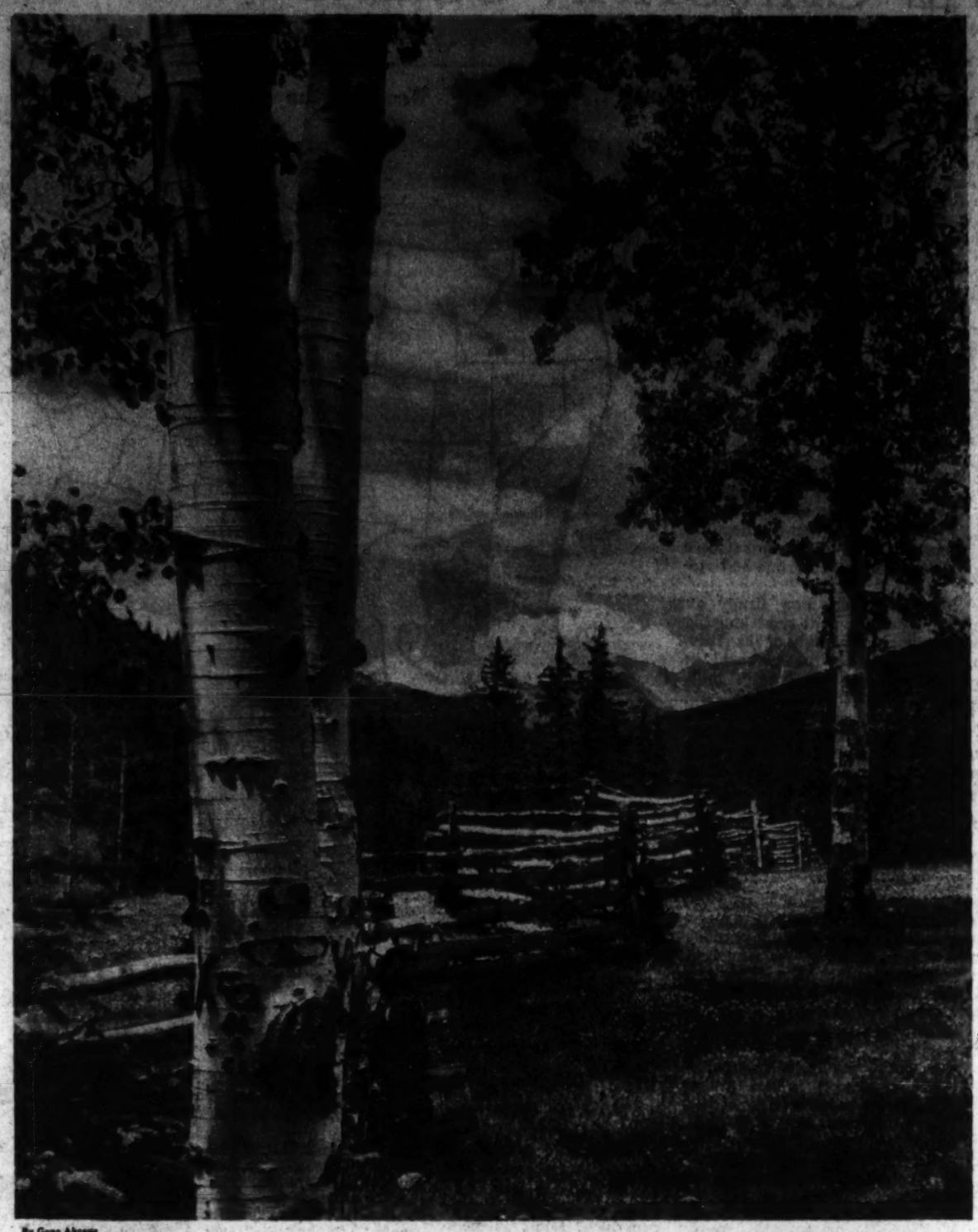
The girls were none other than daughters of Sebastian. As the sun increased in brilliance, they helped the beach blossom into a garden of flowered palm frond hats, all attesting to the skill of Sebastian and the artistry of the unknown creator of those preposterous posies.

We found Sebastian and his large family in a modest thatched hut overlooking the beach. Pleased that we had remembered him, Sebastian offered us the two remaining chairs in his home, and chatted hospitably as he fashioned still another hat. He even guided our clumsy fingers as we tried to make a hat of our own.

We also discovered the originator of the grand posies that decked his hats. Working at the only table was his wife, Vicente, amidst a color carnival of red, orange, blue, yellow, and green crepe paper. It was she who created those Jack-in-the-Beanstalk flowers.

The next hour was spent in a clutter of palm fronds, multi-colored paper, youngsters of assorted sizes, and inquisitive relatives who came to share words with the visitors from far away. As Sebastian and Vicente told us it takes about seven minutes to make a hat. In one day Sebastian can make 50 hats or more. His barefoot sales force of children hawk the hats on the beach.

Enjoying to the fullest the freedom that private enterprise allows, the whole family subjugated the work to a patter of jokes and lighthearted conversation. Despite the relaxed attitude, a stack of palm fronds in the morning became decorative sunshades by afternoon. From jungle to consumer in less than one day.



By Guss Ahrens

Sentinels

In the San Juan Mountains of Colorado, these trees stand guard over the quiet countryside. Initials in their bark recall those who have stopped under their shade.

Sundial

Glasgow

Recently 125 taxicab drivers did a good deed here by forgetting city trade for a day and whisking 550 schoolchildren off to the seaside at Troon, on the Ayrshire coast.

Television personalities from a local station were "hi-jacked" to create early merriment and to judge a best-dressed cab contest. Then, en route to the sea, the taxis stopped in the town of Kilmarnock to collect ice cream and sweets, a gift from workers at a local creamery.

All the children were from homes and hospitals, and had nurses, Red Cross workers, and other helpers with them. Then after an exciting day at the sea, the happy youngsters returned home.

It was a good deed that merited much attention, and lots of thanks from the citizens of a community where poor housing still exists side-by-side with modern development.

B. C.

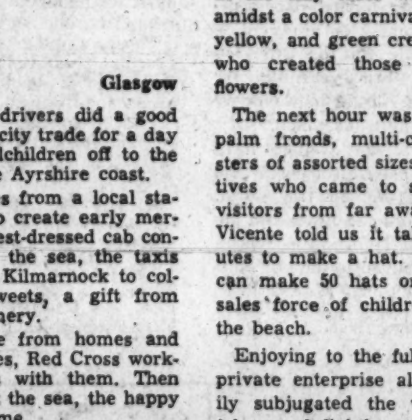
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Footway
5. Parvenu
12. Amer. Indian
13. Black widow spider
14. Young salmon
15. Compass point
16. Graceful tree
17. Coral
19. Palm lily
20. By birth
21. Shoshonean
23. Indistinct
26. Fond of hunting
28. Part of the eye
32. Termites
33. Edible leafstalk
35. Thin
37. Bird's beak
38. Reckoning
41. Man's nickname
42. Clear gain
44. Loose sleeveless garment
45. Old cloth
47. Extremity
50. Arbor
52. Monster
53. Long steps
54. Require

Down

1. Explosion
2. Mindanao native
3. Downpour
4. Champion
5. Boom periods
6. Counterfeit
7. Hank of yarn
8. Toward
9. Verily
10. Actor's part
11. Large volume
18. Salamander
21. Grape
22. Denary
24. Breed of dog
25. Large vat
27. Beast of burden
29. Superior position
30. Before
31. Warp yarn
34. Samovar
36. Bib. king
38. Bugle call
39. Instigate
40. Elephant's trumpet
43. School jacket
46. Elastic fluid
48. Choler
49. Preceded
51. Enlisted man



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Dialogue with youth

By Erwin D. Canham
Editor in chief of The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: Even though the remarks by Knut H. (June 26) were possibly bluntly presented, one should recognize the validity of these thoughts and not pass them off as part of the usual denunciation of the Vietnam war or any other war.

While it may well be "illegitimate to merely stand back and abhor the evils of the world," it is as illegitimate to attempt to overcome these evils by the use of violent or forceful means, to coerce one's ideas on others. If an idea is worthwhile, it will be sought after. And it will undoubtedly be more cherished if it is sought after than if it is forced on others. Clausewitz, the great military strategist, implied the ineffectiveness of violence when he stated that "War is a constant case of reciprocal action, the effects of which are mutual." Violence begets violence. It prejudices human thinking. The only sentiment which violence and war nurture is the perpetuation and propagation of the concept of hate, and it need not be stressed that contemporary thinking is already enough imbued with the varied and sometimes subtle forms of hate.

There is nothing I would more like to see than for people to refrain now from justifying their resort to violence in the maintenance of order with the excuse that we have not yet outgrown its need. How will its need ever be outgrown if each generation continues to adopt this same justification? It is about time that all men divest themselves of the mesmerism that war and violence are necessary evils. They are not! Though it may sometimes seem easier and more effective to render "an eye for an eye," a sort of Machiavellian idea of the ends justifying the means, it is only through the expression of love toward all mankind irrespective of the circumstances that any enduring good can come to all parties. This is not sheer idealism. Love does bear fruition. And the application of nonviolence and love is the only position with moral validity. There can be no other. Either one supports the ideas of love and nonviolence in accordance with the spirit of Jesus's words and works, or one supports or condones the acts of violence. One cannot serve both masters. How can there exist any middle ground?

Allen R. I.
Cambridge, Mass.

E. D. C.: I thoroughly respect this well-reasoned argument against war and violence. There is no question of the validity of the theoretical case. Like other absolute concepts, however, it runs sometimes into relative urgencies. It is not to justify either war or violence to say that sometimes they are hard to avoid if not inevitable. One nation commits aggression. What is the other nation to do? Submit, possibly resulting in decades or generations of repression and tyranny. I do not regard self-defense as Machiavellian. In all human affairs, in the realm of the relative, there always exists the "middle ground." Allen R.I. speaks with the eloquent voice of absolute dedication. In human experience, this idealism helps us to strive toward a goal. We should keep our concessions to the relative to a minimum. We can progress, but it will be gradually. Perhaps we are ready today for more radical steps toward absolute pacifism. I do not believe we will achieve solutions all at once.

Take good heed therefore unto yourselves, that ye love the Lord your God.—JOSHUA 23:11

FAMILY FEATURES

Penny-wise craft show

St. Andrews, Scotland

St. Andrews, as at least keen golfers should know, is a picturesque old town on the windy east coast. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club, here, is one of the foremost in the world and the ranking authority on the game.

But St. Andrews also has the oldest University in Scotland, founded in 1412, and the ruins of an early castle, dating from 1200 and rebuilt two centuries later.

On North Castle Street, a few yards from the castle forecourt, where university students are currently presenting an open-air late-night Shakespeare season, a brand new exhibition of arts and crafts was opened by the principal of the University. The exhibition has been arranged by Stephen Scott, who has designed shows for Olympia, and Earls' Court, and London. It is a treasure trove of beautiful and individual souvenirs for the visitor.

For this exhibition, laid out on tables on the polished wooden floor of All Saints' Hall, Mr. Scott and his sculptress wife Jennie have collected work of various artists, including Christine Kennedy, who has just completed her last year at Glasgow School of Art. Miss Kennedy's offerings include abstract ceramic panels incorporating fused glass. Almost as exciting are her studies towards further panels—colored sketches, with resin taking the place of the fused glass.

At the other end of the age scale, there are intricately carved wooden boxes and coasters whittled by a pensioner, who buys worn-out pianos for their beautiful wood.

The work of professionals is being shown here, too. Millefiore paper weights, for instance, made in Crieff by one of the very few firms still practicing this ancient craft. The Dovecote Studios, from the Corstorphone district of Edinburgh—a real stone "doo'cot" standing at their gate—are already widely known for their modern tapestries, and for a new item—tiles. One series features characters from the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, Scottish scenes, Victorian personalities. Another, just begun, is a set of reproductions of St. Andrews buildings.

The tiles cost around $1 a piece, are flat and not difficult to pack. Other purchases are guaranteed to please both purse and taste: circular silver earrings modeled on a motif from the Sagrada Familia cathedral in Barcelona, Spain; actual leaves coated with copper for pendants and brooches; fishing flies; fade-proof Hessian handbags in singing colors (you can buy the fabric by the yard, 72 inches wide, at under a British pound per yard); scorpion and spider shells; Ikebana pots; and puppets.

In the same hall with the exhibition there are marionette performances three times a day, and weekly demonstrations arranged at the last moment, when expert craft speakers can be captured.

Sheila Richardson

Quotation for today

It is necessary that he who commands well should have at some time obeyed.—CICERO

The Christian Science Monitor

"This is the most automatic one we have. You don't even have to go on vacation; you just send the camera."

Editorials

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commentary

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Tuesday, August 6, 1968

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

A workable platform

The Republican Party's platform committee has produced a national program which at most points closely reflects the national mood. On balance, it is a middle-of-the-road document. It bears down heavily on issues, such as crime and violence, on which those who tend to be conservative feel most strongly. At the same time, it takes a liberal position on such extremely important questions as race relations and the rescue of American cities from the problems besetting them.

But, perhaps most conspicuously of all, it is on the war in Vietnam that the platform shows its over-all, average-American viewpoint. It pledges the party to push negotiations to end the war, while avoiding "camouflaged surrender."

Although this war-stand is general and leaves most of the party's future options open, it is also, it strikes us, in line with what most Americans believe. There is an intense longing for the war's end. Furthermore, there is strong national determination to have it end through peaceful negotiations. Yet there is also a conviction that this end must be honorable and that the people of South Vietnam must be given the freedom to choose their future democratically.

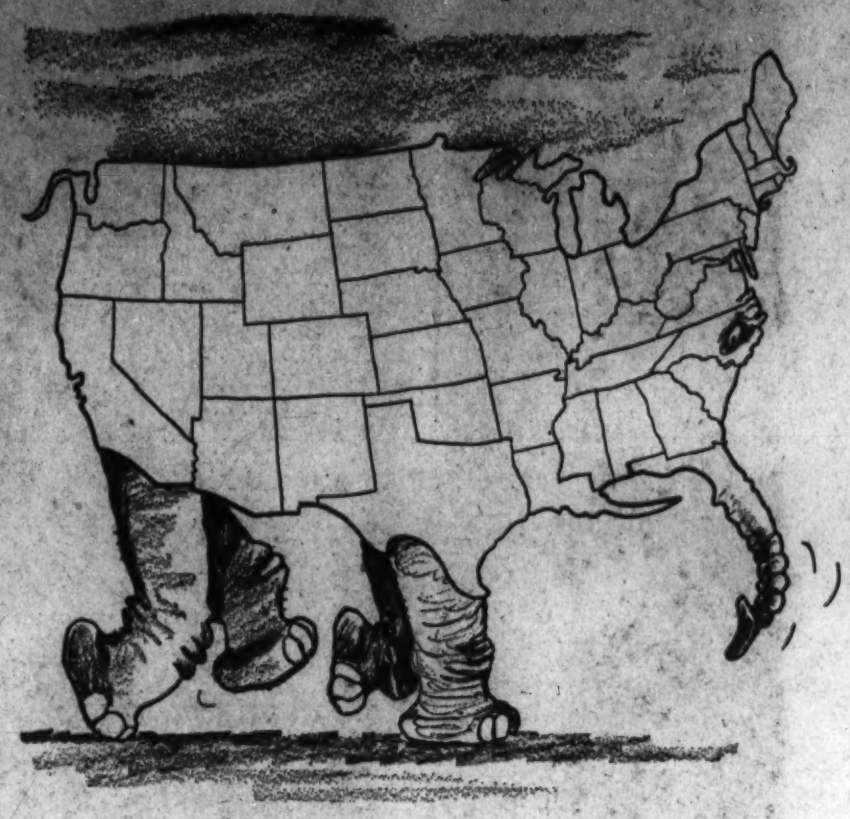
With inflation gnawing endlessly at American pocketbooks, the customary Republican platform pledge to restore fiscal integrity and responsibility has more than ordinary importance this year. The bumbling handling of steel negotiations (with the workers receiving an inflationary wage-settlement but with an attempted crackdown on a price rise) strikingly underlines the need for firmer Washington thinking and acting on inflation.

Although the latest public opinion polls show that the war, not crime and violence, is the number-one public issue, nonetheless, the latter issues are of immediate and extraordinary importance to every man, woman and child. We are therefore confident that an overwhelming majority of Americans will heartily endorse the platform's promise of an all-out crusade against crime and its statement "we will not tolerate violence." Indeed, much of the GOP's success or lack of it in November could hinge directly upon whether the nation as a whole believes that the Republicans are best equipped to and most sincere about doing something on crime and violence.

The Republicans are now firmly on record with a promise to do something big and positive about the plight of the cities. Failure to fulfill on this pledge could, in future years, be one of the heaviest millstones around any party's neck.

On the whole, this is a good platform, given the need to meet many viewpoints. At most points the platform is in line with national wishes. If adhered to, it could be a strong help to any nominee.

Week of the elephant



With apologies for Alaska and Hawaii
Le Pelley
The Christian Science Monitor

Woes of the Spanish press

Back in 1966, the Franco regime in Spain got as much mileage as it could in the Western democratic world out of the formal abolition of press censorship. Many friends of Spain certainly hoped this was a significant step toward bringing that fascinating land closer to the rest of Western Europe north of the Pyrenees. In terms of press freedom, this hope has long been proven vain.

This newspaper's Madrid correspondent reported only last week that close to one-third of the capital's professional journalists have signed a joint letter to Information Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne expressing concern "at the grave crisis through which the Spanish press is passing." The crisis results from the ruthless way in which the authorities have been using the 1966 press law to punish publications and journalists who criticize the regime. There is no censorship before publication. Consequently you can — in theory — publish what you like. But if what you publish can be interpreted as lack of "due respect to institutions and persons," you will probably find yourself in trouble.

The official party newspaper Arriba and such conformist dailies as ABC and Ya are hardly tempted to bait or irritate the regime. But there are three nonconformist yet eminently respectable publications which have been made to feel the lash of Francoite authoritarianism. They are the evening paper Madrid, the illustrated weekly Destino (published in Barcelona with a Catalan slant), and the monthly Cuadernos para el Diálogo (which has Christian Socialist leanings). The paper Madrid's offense is that it sees things somewhat from the point of view of the rest of Western Europe. One of its particular "crimes" was to publish a criticism of General de Gaulle which was officially interpreted as lèse-majesté against General Franco.

All three publications have been fined for alleged breach of the press law. Both Madrid and Destino have been suspended for specified periods because of official displeasure.

Journalists everywhere in the free world will surely add their voices to those of their Spanish colleagues who have subscribed to the round-robin sent to Information Minister Fraga Iribarne. That round-robin in itself was a healthy sign of the times.

Positive sign in the Mideast

These are days when statesmen around the world are keeping their eyes open for "signs of good faith." Washington is looking for the same from Hanoi. Moscow is seeking such from Prague. And in the Middle East, each side claims that it is waiting for what it considers to be an adequate token of goodwill and reasonableness from the other side.

Now, such an indication in the Middle East seems to have come — but from an outside source. According to London sources, Moscow is not supplying Egypt with long-range rockets, as some earlier reports would have it about to do.

If this report is borne out, it is a hopeful development. It could mean further evidence of a Soviet wish to damp down the possibility of a resumption of Arab-Israeli warfare. This does not mean that Russia has given up championing the Arab cause. But it does suggest a greater possibility of American-Russian cooperation to keep the Middle Eastern situation from again getting out of hand.

This report is particularly encouraging as it seems to be a positive follow-up to the recent Moscow statement that Russia was interested in a big-power agreement to limit weapon sales to the Middle East.

Since Washington has all along had this goal in mind, we do not doubt that it will respond constructively to any Russian gesture, however slight. It is to everyone's benefit that war making potential in the Middle East be kept at the lowest possible level, and that diplomacy replace the temptation to rely on physical force.

The world is disappointed that we are now almost in the 14th month since outbreak of the Arab-Israeli war of June, 1967, and Middle Eastern peace seems no nearer. Yet, one thing has been learnt. This is that, if peace or some livable accommodation is to come, it will almost certainly come as the result of an American-Russian agreement. The channel for such an agreement might well be the United States (and, more particularly, its special envoy to the area). But the enlivening force behind the accord would have to be some degree of understanding between Moscow and Washington.

We therefore trust that no time or opportunity will be lost in exploring the meaning of this latest reported Russian decision. And if it is a hint of the Kremlin's readiness to talk accommodation in the Middle East, let all interested parties seize the opportunity offered.

Amoeba giganta

The Documenta art festival held every four years in Kassel, West Germany, is like a mammoth amoeba that ingests the best art from around the world. Documenta IV, with typical German thoroughness, has managed this summer to engorge nearly 1,000 works by 150 artists representing recent art trends — abstract expressionism, pop, op, minimalist, funk, environmental, fluorescent. . . .

Many consider it the most important international art show now held. But this year Documenta has revealed an American scale and appetite that have caused mild upset. More than a third of the artists and entries are American.

Only fair, says Documenta director Arnold Bode. "Americans are more provocative and original than Europeans."

Not so, say disgruntled European artists. Some Germans disdain the "sycophantically pro-American" sentiment the exhibition shows. French artists protest that the American works are too big and take up "too much space."

Without quibbling over whether American artists deserved 33 or 20 or 50 percent of Documenta's attention, the preeminence of American art since World War II cannot be gainsaid. For the first time in the history of art, the United States is where the action is, and it doesn't seem that the excitement there will soon abate.

At the same time, Documenta IV shows how quickly art forms are proliferating. Ever fresh eyes are needed to keep up with what is going on. And if some Europeans boggle at the boldness and size of works shipped to Kassel, what would they think of some works left behind: deep slashes of "negative space" one American is carving in a Nevada desert, or the landscape another is "activating" all over a Long Island hillside?

A dream of many ballots

Let's think

By Erwin D. Canham

Miami Beach

What follows, of course, is a political fantasy.

Just suppose Richard M. Nixon is not nominated on the first ballot here next Wednesday night. What happens then? (Most watchers here expect he will be so nominated. Hence the warning about fantasy.)

Well, there are those who think if the former V-P doesn't make it on the first ballot, he won't on the second. Some of them think if he doesn't make it on the first ballot, he won't make it at all. And there are others who think that after the party has had its fling at other nominees—Nelson A. Rockefeller and Ronald Reagan, of course — it just might come back to Mr. Nixon on the fifth or sixth ballot as the only candidate with really consensus strength.

New faces

Obviously, this is all highly speculative. These watchers don't think Governors Rockefeller or Reagan can make it either, on any ballot. Neither is a consensus candidate. Each has strong critics.

And so, say they, the party might well turn to a completely new face, or at least to a face that hasn't been in contention much lately. That brings Gov. George Romney of Michigan back into the picture. But the dreamers go still further afield. They murmur of Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois, or Mayor John V. Lindsay of New York.

Just imagine the national thrill, especially among young people, if such a fresh and bold person were to be chosen after a dramatic contest. Imagine the consternation in the Democratic camp. What would Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey do? Where would it leave Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, since both Messrs. Percy and Lindsay are notable doves?

GOP rebirth?

This fantasy was written in different form many months ago in Russell Baker's delightful little political novel, although he could not foresee two decisive events: President Johnson's withdrawal and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's murder. Fantasy it apparently remains, although there is perhaps one chance in 10 that it might happen.

In this year of political surprises and sensations, one should remain open to the unexpected. But it certainly is not in sight here at Miami Beach.

Were the Republicans to nominate an entirely new and exciting candidate—and Mayor Lindsay stands forth as the person best known nationally to youthful and uncommitted voters because of his bold record in New York City—he would probably run very strongly in November.

The national political atmosphere would change exhiliratingly. The present dejection in which voters seem to be sunk would blow away. The revolt against the party professionals would be complete. All over the country there are thousands who would join zestfully in the campaign. The GOP would have a kind of rebirth, and the Democrats would be challenged to go and do likewise.

Why couldn't this come true? First of all, because Mr. Nixon and his campaign team have done their job so effectively. Four years ago their man was a political has-been, bitterly retired to private life. His comeback is a tribute to the skill with which he uses traditional political methods and reflection on the weakness of his opposition. It leads many to accuse the Republican Party of lack of imagination and panache.

Forces for change

Rarely, indeed, does a political party do anything so dramatic. But the American voters are yearning for change. All the "new Nixon" talk admits as much.

Forces for change have never been stronger in the nation, and in the world. Why does the American political system not recognize and respond to the obvious? Is it too clumsy, too hidebound, too tied to tradition? Apparently it is.

A lesson learned

By Joseph C. Harsch

Washington

Elephants do learn, and do remember. The Republican Party at Miami this week is less ideological, less "significant," but more in the classic main stream of American political custom than it was four years ago.

Perhaps it would be an exaggeration to say that all kinds of Americans are equally welcome under the big top of the Republican circus. But it is fair to say that the Republican Party of 1968 spans most of the American spectrum of races, creeds, and colors which make up the population of the geographic area called the United States.

On the right is Ronald Reagan preaching the "hawk" line on Vietnam and the "law and order" line for home consumption. But equally prominent in the opposite corner is John Lindsay saying the war must be ended as soon as decently possible so that progressive solutions can be applied to the problems of the great cities.

In between is Richard Nixon speaking for the right-of-center American middle class. And about halfway between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Lindsay is Nelson Rockefeller relying more on personality than on ideology to make himself broadly acceptable.

Neither Nixon, Reagan, nor Lindsay could be called "a man for all peoples." Each has his special constituency. Mr. Rockefeller comes fairly close, though, to being a man who could speak for at least as many segments of the American community as Hubert Humphrey over in the rival Democratic tent.

And in the grouping of Rockefeller, Nixon, Reagan, and Lindsay most of the American tribes can feel themselves represented by someone. The Republican Party of 1968 is not turning its back on any large group of potential voters. It is not a party of the WASP class. Blacks may feel more welcome in the Democratic Party, but they are not visibly rejected by the Republican Party—this year. And of course this will be more true if the candidate is Rockefeller.

In other words, the Republican Party of 1968 is trying to offer itself to the whole citizenry as a piece of political machinery capable of looking after the welfare of —almost—everyone.

This is a far cry from 1964 when the Republican Party was, essentially, the property of a minority segment of the population with some very strong minority views about what it wanted. It was truly a right-wing party. What happened to it on election day was convincing evidence that the American tribes were not interested in turning their management over to a minority. They preferred Lyndon Johnson, massively.

At moments in the American story the big political parties have tended to attach themselves to class or group or regional causes, but usually have suffered from the experience. It took the Democrats a generation to recover from their identification with the Confederacy in the Civil War. The Republicans have yet to recover fully from their antilabor attitude of the twenties and thirties.

It would take a lot of missionary work before the Republicans could convincingly call themselves "the party of the common man."

But at least in 1968 they seem to be manifesting a preference for victory over a preference for a one class identification.

This movement toward the center could, if carried far enough, make the Republicans once more the majority party in the United States. But, of course, that condition still lies a long way down the road ahead.

State of the nations

I don't believe we will solve the problem of violence and crime until the heart of man has been changed.

Billy Graham

Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Education is important

To The Christian Science Monitor:

"The uncollege route," by William H. Stringer, handled so well a difficult subject that I hope it is pursued even more fully. An Australian journalist recently emphasized to me the extent to which Americans have become very nearly irrational on the subject of higher education for everyone.

"Colleges are a fetish with you Americans," he said. "It no longer is important whether a man or woman learns anything at college. What is important is that he or she have a degree from some place."

Education is the most worthwhile pursuit, but, as the Monitor so well said, ". . . not always education in the classroom."

Ashburn, Va. **Leonard Warner**

Human rights

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I was shocked to learn of another Japanese deportation of a Formosan student to probable death at the hands of the Chiang regime on Formosa. A Tokyo news report of June 20 claimed Chen Yu-hsi had been sentenced to death in Taipei after his secret deportation from Tokyo last February. Is Japan reverting to its police state past?

Last March 27, another Formosan student in Japan (Liu Wen-chen) was suddenly arrested and deported to Formosa by the Japanese immigration police for allegedly overstaying his student visa.

In April, the director of the Republic of China desk at the State Department assured me that our government has never deported a political refugee, but Japan does not recognize the right of political asylum. It permits most stateless persons to remain in Japan, however, on humanitarian grounds.

We may not be able to associate our nation only with the really "free nations" (there are too few of them), but our government handed the Island of Formosa to the Nationalists in 1945 and it has a special prerogative to insist on fundamental human rights in "Free China."

Milwaukee **Douglas H. Mendel Jr.**

A helping hand

To The Christian Science Monitor:

The Boston police deserve commendation for helping me out of a troublesome dilemma. I lost my purse from my car with all my charge plates. I notified all the stores immediately. The Boston police caught a boy trying to charge an item on one of my accounts.

Sometimes we criticize the police. Let us recognize how helpful they are in an emergency.

Newtonville, Mass. **Alice L. Murdock**

Wild horses

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I would ask your readers if they do not, as United States citizens, feel a proprietary interest in the wild horses that grace parts of our Middle West, horses whose ancestors were roaming this country before we became a nation. They seem a part of our historic background.

Now we understand that the Bureau of Land Management of Montana proposes to "remove" the horses in the Pryor Mt. area. This is shocking news! Surely there is room for these animals in a country the size of ours. We understand, too, that the area they inhabit is unfit for other animal life.

Those wishing a better fate for these graceful creatures than that of being killed for pet food, should write, asking for a reprieve for the wild horses of Pryor Mt. to:

1. Your own senators and representatives.
2. Harold Tysk, Bureau of Land Management, 316 No. 26th St., Billings, Montana 59101.
3. The Hon. Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
4. Sen. Mike Mansfield, Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C.

Charlotte Parks
Chairman of Wildlife Committee
Cape Neddick, Maine